The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO THURSDAY OCTOBER 22, 1896. XXXV—NO. 32

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable Barnum Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B G B

Your Self Interest

—when rightly considered—never fails to put you in the way of gain—that is, to decide whether doing this or that will pay best—whether buying there or here will get you the nice choice Dry Goods at the least prices. You'd naturally expect us to say this was the best st re to buy at, but when we gather together such large collections of

Fine Dress Goods, Silks and Cold Weather Wraps

as you'll find here this 1896—and submit them all to your self interest for consideration, and only expect your business when you're satisfied you'll actually save money by buying here, you'll soon be convinced that there's an unusual earnestness about merchandising at this store that's bound to interest you—that business is sought not by talk, argument or big store statistics, but by the fairest test, as concerns your self interest, that's possible—and what's more, we're not seeking it this way in vain, as the business doing here now and the goods and prices with which we're after more, will abundantly prove.

And now, this Dry Goods buying time of the year, there's not a thing in this store but what it's to your personal concern to find out about and test as to advantage at the prices.

Hundreds of styles

American Dress Goods

15c to 45c a yard.

More fine choice Novelty Woolens at 50c, 75c, 85c $1.00 than we ever had—and that's the kind most people are buying—widths range from 42 to 54 inches.

Samples of any of these, or of new Black Goods or Silks, sent free if you ask.

The new Catalogue is ready—goes free also—will tell about the

Winter Wraps

—hardly a kind of garment for ladies, misses or children but what's here—the best of the kind to be had—and all bought well and sold at fair small profit prices that are convincing.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

A Hard-Working Woman

—sooner or later suffers from backache, nervous, worn out feelings, or a sense of weight in the abdomen, dragging down sensations and dizziness. It will all come to an end with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for it's woman's special tonic and nervine; it restores her strength, regulates and promotes all the natural functions and makes a new woman of her. Uterine debility, irregularity and inflammation are most often the cause of the extreme nervousness and irritability of some women—the medicine to cure it is the "Prescription" of Dr. Pierce. All the aches, pains and weaknesses of womanhood vanish where it is faithfully employed Dr. Pierce s Favorite Prescription is therefore just the medicine for young girls just entering womanhood and for women at the critical "change of life."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon Oct, 20, 1896:

LADIES

Burgett, Miss Kate — Williams, Mrs. Lida
Zeiganer. Miss Ella.

MEN.

Alman, Chas — Herman, Andrew
Baer, Everitt — McHemminger, Prof.
Bushman, David — Shipbaugh, Grant
Gray, E. C. — Yost, F. E.

FOREIGN.

Joseph Karmilowitz.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Bicycle riders, football players and athletes, generally, find a sovereign remedy for the sprains and bruises and cuts to which they are constantly liable, in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

THE OLD NASSAU BOYS.

Princeton College Celebration Now Taking Place.

HER 150TH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW.

Alumni Day Was Celebrated Today—Big Football Game This Afternoon—President Cleveland Expected Tonight—President Preached the Opening Sermon.

PRINCETON, N J., Oct. 21.—Today was Alumni day at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton college, the birthday being tomorrow Many old students were present

This morning the sesquicentennial poem and sesquicentennial oration were delivered.the former by Rev Dr Henry Van Dyke of New York city. a graduate of Princeton in the class of 1873. who represented the Cliosophic society, the latter by Prof Woodrow Wilson of the department of jurisprudence of Princeton, a graduate in the class of 1879, and a representative of the American Whig society

The afternoon was devoted to athletics. The visiting delegates were given an opportunity to view a game of football, as developed in American colleges. The opposing teams were those of Princeton and the University of Virginia. In the evening will occur the greatest spectacular event of the celebration—a torchlight procession. The clans and classes will gather around the ancient revolutionary cannon at 8 p. m., and the line of march will be



PRESIDENT PATTON.

taken up through the town and to the village railroad station. President Cleveland is expected to arrive at 8:45, and the procession will meet him and escort him to Nassau hall.

President Patton preached the opening sermon.

A reception was given the delegates from sister institutions.

A concert was given last night by Walter Damrosch.

WILL CONTINUE KEANE'S POLICY

New Catholic University Rector to Be a Liberal—Germans Forced Keane Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It can be stated upon reliable authority that there will be no change in the policy or management of the university under the rector who is to succeed Bishop Keane A priest will be selected who will continue it upon the same lines of liberalism which have marked it heretofore The informal talk the directors have had shows that they have been satisfied with the university as it has been managed and have no desire to change its policy.

Their talk has developed the fact that the opposition to Bishop Keane came largely if not wholly from the German Catholics of the country, who believed him not much of a liberal in his views of church policy in the United States This element urged its views very strongly upon Cardinal Satolli and through him on Leo XIII, and the sudden call for the resignation of Bishop Keane was the result.

The prelates have observed with considerable interest the views of the church papers on the change in the rectorship, all the Catholic papers in the United States, printed in English, with the sole exception of The Watchman of St. Louis, edited by Father Phelan, sustaining the views and attitude of Bishop Keane.

The directors are holding their meeting today.

The Trouble Insignificant.

WASHINGTON, Oct 21.—It is stated by officials that the news coming from Key West as to an exciting controversy at Havana between General Fitzhugh Lee, United States consul general and General Weyler, over the attempted apprehension of a Mexican named Fernandez on board the American ship Vigilancia, gives a significance and importance to the event not warranted by the facts

Miss Edith Shepard Married

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Miss Edith Shepard, second daughter of Mrs. Elliot F Shepard and granddaughter of the late William Vanderbilt, has been married at Scarborough, West Chester county, to Ernest Fabbri. The ceremony was performed by the Rev Dr John Hall assisted by the Rev Francis Blessing

Declared Miss Rose Insane.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct 21.—In the case against Miss Ceila Rose, on trial here for having caused the death of her father, mother and brother with poison, the jury after being out an hour brought in a verdict acquitting the accused on the ground of insanity

To Secure the Peace of the World.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 21.—Lord Brassey, the governor of Victoria, in a speech on imperial federation, said: "It would be wise, if possible, to bring America into a grand, defensive league of the Anglo-Saxon races, which would effectively secure the peace of the world.

BIG CROWD AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Mr. Bryan Spoke There and at Other Ohio Towns.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 21.—William J. Bryan received a flattering reception at Youngstown. Here he found the largest crowd he had encountered during the day, his admirers in Youngstown having their numbers increased from the outlying districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania. There were free silver clubs here from McDonald, Pa., and from several points in Ohio.

Mr. Bryan spoke three times in Youngstown, the first being from a stand erected in the public square, the next in the Opera house, where he addressed the women, and the last near the Pennsylvania depot, where he spoke from the carriage. At each of the meetings the crowd was large and enthusiastic.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 21.—The trip of Candidate William J. Bryan through the Ohio Valley district along the banks of the Ohio was one punctuated here and there with cheers for his opponent and sandwiched in the crowds were many Republican badges. There was a good crowd at Bellaire and it was an enthusiastic one

At Bridgeport, the wearers of the yellow badges were numerous, but the shouters for the triple nominee were strong enough to drown the cheers for the Republican candidate.

Martin's Ferry turned out a crowd which was to good extent hostile to the views of the candidate. There were stops at Yorkville and Brilliant and at those places Mr. Bryan simply appeared on the platform and acknowledged the receptions given him.

Steubenville has been visited by the union generals' car and one of the speakers attacked the pension record of Mr. Bryan. When the nominee arrived there he answered the statements made by saying he was a better friend of the soldiers than those who wished to submit the financial policy of this this nation to the dictation of foreign powers. There was a good sized crowd gathered about the car and in the rear some boys wearing gold badges kept up a cheer for McKinley which Mr. Bryan interpreted as an attempt to break up the meeting. He went after them in his speech.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania was invaded by Mr. Bryan at this place. It was distinctly a Bryan crowd and it showed its approval of the doctrines advocated by Mr. Bryan by shouting and cheering and applauding every time they had an opportunity. There were short stops at New Brighton and Kenwood.

Several hundred people listened to the nominee at Toronto, O. There was more enthusiasm here than at any other place of the morning, taking into consideration the size of the crowd. They cheered the speaker and shouted their approval of what he said. One enthusiastic McKinleyite bore aloft a portrait of the Republican nominee, which was surmounted by a cage in which was confined a raccoon. The yellow badges were few and the silverites many and enthusiastic

Wellsville, O., is in Major McKinley's congressional district and is a Republican stronghold. That was apparent when Mr. Bryan arrived here, for while he had a large crowd, it was made up, for the most part, of shouting, enthusiastic McKinleyites.

Yellow predominated at East Liverpool, O. The Democratic nominee addressed a large crowd at this place. He had trouble in making himself heard on account of the loud cheering for his opponent. Every manifestation of affection for the Republican nominee was answered by defiance, yells and cheers of the supporters of the free silver champion.

WHEAT GOES STILL HIGHER.

A London Wheat Broker Talks on the Situation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Wheat has suddenly developed strength again and advanced 3⅛ cents from the low point, closing a cent higher than Monday's close. The rally was started on New York sales of wheat to Spain, December going up to 78⅜c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Wheat went up to 86⅝c here, and closed at 85⅜c.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Your representative had an interview with the broker who does the largest business in wheat on this side of the Atlantic in regard to the situation. He said in substance:

"In half the natural half of the speculative course we have only followed the lead set by the United States, where speculators are very active. The year's scarcity, in spite of the fact that England had a 7,000,000-crop, has induced speculators to rush in. Russia's crop is poor and Austria's is practically nil But what is of greater moment, consumers having large advance milling contracts also rushed in to secure supplies, even at top prices, which are 20 per cent higher than last week.

"The California wheat sent to India as yet is only a drop in the bucket, but the moral effect of this movement and the impending famine in India has been very great. Of course if rain falls quantities of California wheat will not be wanted But I doubt this, and, coupled with the viceroy's grave telegrams, it naturally affords speculators the real element of uncertainty they delight in. Still this does not account for more than half the rise. The balance is solid advance owing to the shortness of supplies."

It is thought that prices will keep higher while Russia withholds supplies and that when the latter country relaxes America must follow suit and the market will topple down. No leading firm, however, would forecast when that will occur.

A Fire at Akron.

AKRON, O., Oct. 21.—At midnight the stoneware works of Whitmore, Robinson & Co. were completely destroyed by fire. The loss will be $200,000, and the insurance half as much. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The Czar Visits the Kaiser.

WIESBADEN, Oct. 21.—The czar, Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duke of Hesse have made a visit here and were received at the railroad station by Emperor William, who wore a Russian uniform.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

Our Attitude Toward Cuba Will Remain the Same.

SPAIN TO BE GIVEN NO CHANCE

To Make Claims For Damages Against the United States—Diligence to Be Exercised to Prevent Filibustering—International Law to Be Observed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It can be stated on good authority that there has been no change in the declared policy of the government with respect to Cuba, nor is any contemplated. As is well known the sympaties of the administration, as individuals, in a large measure, are with the insurgents, but if they gain their independence, it will be without any intervention, other than amicable on the part of Mr. Cleveland.

From the inception of the present difficulties in Cuba, the administration has used all reasonable diligence in preventing the fitting out in this country of hostile expeditions against the Spanish authority in Cuba, and this vigilance will be continued to the end. The government has taken this course for the purpose of showing to the world that international law is held sacred in the United States, and also for the purpose of making it impossible for Spain successfully to prosecute any claims against the United States for damages growing out of filibustering expeditions as might be the case were the officials less alert in preventing such expeditions and in prosecuting offenders

It can be stated also that the sending of the revenue cutter Windom to sea with sealed orders has no special significance whatever, beyond the purpose of the treasury department officials to keep secret from Cuban agents the movements of the revenue fleet Hitherto insurgent agents in this country through Cuban sympathizers have matured to secured all necessary information regarding any contemplated movement even in advance of our own officers, and as a result the purposes of the government have been defeated

This has occurred so often that the officials have determined to put a stop to it, as far as possible by issuing sealed orders to the captains of revenue cutters, which orders are not to be opened until well at sea.

HATTIE BLAINE DIVORCED

She Wins Her Case Against Her Husband, Truxton Beale.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct 21 — Harriet Blaine Beale, with her attorney, Leslie C. Cornish of Augusta, has appeared quietly before Judge Whitehouse of the supreme court and asked for a divorce from her husband, Truxton Beale ex-minister to Persia Mr Cornish made a brief talk and the divorce was decreed.

The libelant prayed for the custody of a minor child, Walker Blaine Beale, aged 6 months, and waives all claim for



MRS. HATTIE ELAINE BEALE

dower or alimony The libel is endorsed showing that the process was served on Beale in Washington, Oct 5 and no opposition is made by libelee

AID FOR IVORY

Irish National Alliance of America Takes Up His Fight.

NEW YORK, Oct 21.—The Irish National Alliance has cabled to Alliance representatives in London to see that the best counsel is retained in order that when the case of Edward J Ivory of this city, arrested on suspicion of connection with an alleged dynamite plot is called up again in the police court Friday a demand may be made for his discharge.

President Lyman has also written a strong letter to Secretary of State Olney demanding that his department take action and that Ivory be accorded all the rights to which, as an American citizen, he is entitled.

The letter is said to be couched in very strong terms

New Trial For Competitor Crew

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The supreme court of war and marine has ordered the preparation of new cases against the crew of the American schooner Competitor, who will now be tried before an ordinary marine courtmartial The preliminary steps have already been taken Laborde, the commander of the schooner, and Melton, the American newspaper correspondent, will be tried in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1821.

Twelve People Drowned.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Oct 21 — The steamer Arago has been driven on the rocks of the jetty at Coos Head She will be a total loss. In attempting to land a boatload of passengers and crew the boat was capsized. Twelve were drowned, four passengers and eight of the crew.

Mob Tore Away Tollgates.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 21.—A mob of 500 tollgate raiders have torn away the gates on the Owenton Peak's mill and Flat Creek roads.

THE POPE NOT VEXED.

Archbishop Ireland Stronger In His Political Views Than Ever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Archbishop Ireland has authorized the following statement concerning the published dispatches under a Rome date stating that the pope was vexed with the archbishop for the position he has taken on the political situation:

"There is no truth whatever in the statement. What the purposes are of those who make this and similar statements I do not know. As to my letter published a week ago on the political situation, it remains, so far as I am concerned, in full force. Developments of political matters, so far as observed by me, confirm me in all the statements I then made, and lead me to renew them today with yet stronger emphasis."

SENATOR MORRILL RE-ELECTED.

Vermont Man to Have Another Term Already Served 30 Years.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 21.—Justin S Morrill of Strafford has been re-elected United States senator from Vermont



SENATOR MORRILL.

In the senate no other name was presented.

In the house Mr. Morrill received 213 votes and Herbert F. Brigham, Democrat, 17.

In the joint assembly this afternoon Senator Morrill's election was formally made.

He has already served 30 years.

ANOTHER BISHOP IN LINE

Rt. Rev. George Seymour Condemns the Chicago Platform.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Rt. Rev. George L. Seymour of Springfield, Ills., bishop of the Episcopal church, has written a letter to the gold standard Democratic committee in which he denounces the Chicago platform in very forcible language. The bishop says he takes no interest in politics under ordinary considerations and has voted but once since the war. But the political situation at present he regards as perilous He regards free silver would be injurious to all classes and declares unequivocally for the single gold standard

The remainder of his letter is devoted to what he conceives to be the effort of the Democratic platform to array "class against class," employe against employer and the west and south against the east. He asserts that the tendency is revolutionary, and the men who preach such doctrine are "not aware of the ulterior results" He condemns particularly that plank in the Democratic platform referring to the United States supreme court

THEY FAILED TO FUSE

Democrats and Populists Couldn't Get Together In Georgia

ATLANTA, Oct 21.—The Democrats and Populist committees have failed to fuse The Populists demanded that all the electors be for Bryan and Watson thus ignoring Sewall.

The resolution refusing the Populistic proposition was offered by none other than Chairman Jones' personal representative, who had favored it, but who claimed that he had been under a misapprehension as to what the Populists wanted. He said he had no idea when he came down here at the suggestion of Chairman J K. Jones that the Populists wanted 13 electors for Watson He thought that they would propose some fair division, which would not totally ignore the candidacy of Vice President Sewall

Tom Watson's Threat

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—George F Washburn, personal representative of Tom Watson, has been conferring with Democratic Chairman Jones He intimated that if Jones did not agree to Watson's terms, something sensational would occur.

The Castles Held For Trial

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mr. and Mrs Castle the wealthy people of San Francisco accused of shoplifting, have been committed for trial, being allowed bail in £30 000 ($150,000) as before, at the Clerken well sessions, which open Nov 21

True Bill Against Lady Scott.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The grand jury has found a true bill against Lady Scott, mother-in-law of Earl Russell, who is charged by the latter with criminal libel, in conjunction with two young men, who were arrested with her on the same charge.

Done In a Jealous Rage.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—In a fit of jealous rage, supplemented by copious indulgence in liquor, William Huttinger, a worthless character, wounded his divorced wife, who was married to another, and killed himself.

Funeral of Henry E. Abbey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Henry E. Abbey, the theatrical manager, have been held in the Church of the Paulist Fathers in this city.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The treasury has lost $190,400 in gold coin and $43,300 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve $121,550,078.

MANY HEAR HARRISON.

The Ex-President Touring His Own State.

HE DENIES BRYAN'S STATEMENT

That He Has Changed Front on the Silver Question—He Attacks the Federal Interference Plank of the Chicago Platform—Political Events.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21.—General Harrison spoke here to 2,000 people, after having made ten speeches on the way from Indianapolis. Everywhere there were great crowds and everywhere great interest was manifested. The biggest demonstration occurred at Princeton.

General Harrison referred to his personal relation to the campaign and to the fact that he spoke to them simply as one citizen to another. He alluded to the fact that Mr. Bryan had attempted to show that he occupied a different position now from that occupied by him while president on the silver question. He quoted at some length speeches made by him in 1876 and 1878 and also from his messages to congress. He said:

Mr. Bryan has stated that in my message I was speaking as a statesman and that in my present utterances I am speaking as a politician. This is what I said to congress and the people of the United States in 1889. My voice then, speaking under the responsibility of a great public office, was precisely what it is today when I speak to you as a private citizen. There is one aspect of this campaign of which I want to speak for a few moments. To me it is of supreme importance and interest. Because if we should be beguiled into free silver and fall into the slough of a commercial panic, we would get out of it after a while. We would repent ourselves and deliver ourselves. But there is another proposition involved in this campaign which, if we give our assent to it, will injure the government, not in its statutes, which may be repealed by the congress that follows, but injured in its great national powers. The Chicago convention declared that it denounces federal interference with the affairs of the states. That was not a general proclamation, it had a particular aim. It was directed to and attempted to describe a particular event.

It was meant to rebuke Mr. Cleveland for interfering in the Chicago riot to open a way for the United States mail and for commerce between the states. It was meant to declare that it was no part of the business of the national government to do that. When Mr. Bryan endorses that platform, as he has said he does, every syllable of it, he declares that if in any of our great states a riot should break out and the mail trains should be stopped and interstate commerce stopped he will not feel that he has the right or power as president to open a way for the mails of the United States and for its interstate commerce. He has virtually said he would feel it his duty, if elected president and Governor Altgeld is elected governor of Illinois, [Cries of "never, never.] No, it will never happen, but I am only giving you another reason why it should not happen. If it should happen, Mr. Bryan has put himself in the attitude of saying that if in any of the states the processes of the courts of the United States should be defied by a mob and the trains should be stopped and interstate commerce interrupted he would not feel he could interfere as president to reinforce the United States marshal that he might execute his writs or push out of the way the obstructions to the mails, but he would feel it his duty to go to Governor Altgeld and ask him to do it.

Now, in the name of the dead of the great war for the Union, in the name of the living who fought with those who gave their lives that the powers of this national government might be maintained, I protest against such doctrine I protest to the American people that a man who says the United States has not the constitutional power to support its marshal in executing its writs and has not the power to open the way for the mails and interstate commerce, ought not to be the president of the United States. We had that thing out in 1861 to 1864. The governor of Kentucky thought Mr. Lincoln had no right to march troops through Kentucky. When we got home we thought that doctrine was dead, and I think when this election is over we will find that it is dead. Mr. Bryan has said that he has never said anything to indicate that he would not force the laws. I say yes, when he said he believed in that platform he said so.

Governor Altgeld has recently made a speech in New York city, only last Saturday night, and in that speech he clearly said that those resolutions of the convention pointed to the Chicago riot and to Mr. Cleveland's conduct in connection with it. He says that the marshal of Southern Illinois called upon him to help him enforce process of the United States courts and he complains that the marshal of Northern Illinois, instead of calling upon him, called upon the president of the United States to help him.

No, we cannot diminish the power or the dignity or the honor of this great nation. We must hold to the doctrine that the president is the chief executive of the nation, sworn to execute the laws, has power to execute them on every foot of American soil without asking anybody's consent.

BRYAN A QUACK.

Ex-President Harrison Speaks at New Albany.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 21.—[By Associated Press]—Ex-President Harrison appeared today at a most impressing Republican demonstration. Ten thousand people heard him at Scribner park. He spoke thirty minutes, being introduced by Mr. DePauw, a manufacturer His remarks were addressed to the New Albany working men, who have suffered from suspension of numerous enterprises here. He said that Bryan was a quack prescribing a new dose for a sick country, brought to its pitiable condition by a Democratic tariff legislation. He advised his hearers to vote for a man who represented conditions that prevailed prior to 1892.

Wheat Going Down.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat fell nearly two cents per bushel. December wheat in fifteen minutes after opening fell to 76½.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 27c at druggists.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

AN EARLY MEETING.

The Generals Talked In Canton This Morning.

SPENT SUNDAY WITH M'KINLEY.

The Distinguished Guests Went to Church With the Major—A Large Number of Delegations Scheduled For This Week. A Big Day Saturday.

CANTON, O., Oct. 19.—The campaigning party of generals and veterans held a meeting here this morning at 7:30 and addressed a crowd that was immense for so early an hour in the morning.

At 8:30 they started on their eastern and northern trip through Ohio, visiting New Philadelphia, East Liverpool and other places previously announced and ending at Cleveland this evening. Starting from Toledo tomorrow morning the party goes into Michigan.

The party spent Sunday here and the greater part of the day were Major McKinley's guests. Their special train arrived early in the morning, and the party was at the McKinley home in time to go to morning services at the major's church, the First Methodist. In the party were General and Mrs. Alger of Detroit, General Daniel E. Sickles of New York, General O. O. Howard of Burlington, Vt.; General Thomas J. Stewart of Norristown, Pa.; Colonel I. N. Walker of Indianapolis, General Marden of Lowell, Mass.; Major John W. Burst of Sycamore, Ind.; Corporal James Tanner of Washington, George H. Hopkins of Detroit, Joseph Greusel of Detroit, Scott Hayes of Fremont, O., and General Wyckoff of Cincinnati, Ohio Railroad Commissioner Kirby and W. B. Gaitree of Columbus, who have joined the party for the trip through Ohio.

At 2:30 Sunday afternoon they joined Mrs. M. C. Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, and Mrs. Captain Heistand at dinner, and spent the afternoon at the McKinley home. In the eveing Colonel Myron T. Herrick and wife of Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Kohlsaat of Chicago came down from Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat returned to Chicago on the night train and Mrs Herrick to remain the guest of Mrs. Kinley for several days.

Major McKinley shows no signs of fatigue from his great week's work and is apparently as strong and robust as when the campaign opened. He was up early Sunday morning and went to church with his guests. He entertained company the greater part of the day and the day and evening found him in the best of spirits and equal to another week of hard work, which the announcements assure him.

The mails and the telegraph still bring communications concerning delegations to visit Major McKinley. The prospects are for a week very much the same as the one which closed Saturday night. Saturday is again the favorite day, but there is something for every day of the week. Announcements are now made as late as Oct. 31, and there are but two days between now and then which have not one or more delegations announced.

Illinois day will furnish, from present prospects, one of the most notable demonstrations of the campaign. Definite announcement has already been made of 18 special trains coming from all parts of the state, and the committee in charge says that twice that number are partially arranged for. Colonel W. P. Rend, a lifelong Democrat, is to be chief marshal of the parade and General Fitzsimmons his chief of staff. A carload of matched black horses will be brought by the visitors for the use of the marshal and his staff. W. J. Calhoun is to speak for the party at the demonstration to be made during the afternoon.

The week's announcements, so far as definitely made, are as follows:

Today, Oct. 19—Business men of Sewickley, Pa.

Tomorrow, Oct. 20—East End Marching club of Cleveland; Republicans of the Sixth district of Maryland and the Second district of West Virginia.

Wednesday, Oct. 21—Illinois day, delegations from all over the state of Illinois; Garfield club of Warren, O.; McKinley East End regiment of Cleveland; Republican clubs of McKinley's native township in Trumbull county, O., coming from the precincts of Lowellville, Poland and Strouthers; Young Men's Marching club of Massillon in the evening.

Thursday, Oct. 22—Republicans of Barnesville, O.; Republicans of Marietta, O.

Friday, Oct. 23—Americus club of Cleveland; Republicans of Armstrong, Pa.; Republicans of Hornellsville, N. Y.

Saturday, Oct. 24.—Employes of the Erie railroad at Huntington, Ind.; railroad employes of Missouri and Southern Illinois; residents of Piedmont, W. Va.; railway men's sound money clubs of the United States, under the auspices of The Railway Age; colored citizens of Allegheny county, Pa.; British Isles American McKinley club of Cleveland; Republicans of Henry county, O.; employes of Harwood's Lumber Exchange of Chicago.

Every record was broken Saturday. The number of delegations for any one day was surpassed. The number of speeches was increased. The long distance delegations exceeded all former pilgrimages in extent. Maryland sent 3,000 people; West Virginia, 2,500; Kentucky, 4,000; according to the reports of railroad people. Nearly 500 trainloads of people came in parties large or small from nearly half the states in the Union and a score of them were formally addressed. At times during the afternoon, a solid line of incoming and uniformed delegations were packed in on Market and Tuscarawas and Cherry streets in solid line for over a mile. As their drummajors fought their way toward the McKinley house, a steady stream of organized callers were retiring down the wide thoroughfares.

Twenty-eight organized parties had sent word of their coming and were regularly scheduled, but half as many more called.

The crush of the crowd that carried away fences and pieces of porch, made some women faint. Major McKinley made his speeches from a reviewing platform near the sidewalk.

It required several special trains of ten coaches each to transport the crowd constituting the delegation representing the employes of the Oliver Iron and Steel company, the Oliver Wire company, the Hainesworth Steel company, the Baker Chain and Wagon Iron Manufacturing company and the Monongahela Tinplate company of Pittsburg and the Oliver Coke and Furnace company of Uniontown, Pa.

The delegation was introduced by George T. Oliver, one of the managers of the company, who also spoke for a delegation of representative citizens of Fayette county, Pa.

A delegation composed of two carloads of people, the youngest of whom was 50 years of age, and among whom were a number who had passed the four score mark, came as the Old People's McKinley club of Westerville, O., and were introduced by Rev. W. G. Downey. In the same crowd and listening to the tenth speech of the day were students of the Ohio Wesleyan university of Delaware and citizens in general of Delaware county, O., for whom H. S. Culver spoke; students of the Ohio Medical university at Columbus, introduced by Dr. C. M. Taylor, and students from other colleges of Columbus, for whom A. L. Coke spoke, and farmers and citizens of Brecksville and vicinity in Northern Ohio.

The delegations from the Blue Grass state came in five or six trains, aggregating 58 coaches. They were addressed in two sections, the first speech being in response to Lieutenant Governor Worthington, who spoke for the famous Garfield club of Louisville and for the delegation in general, and to Colonel H. S. Kuhn, of the Louisville Anzeiger, who spoke for the German-Americans of Kentucky.

The central eastern and western counties of West Virginia filled to the platform 40 railroad coaches, coming in a train of five sections. State Senator Stuart Reed spoke for the party in general, and W. P. Croft for the colored people of West Virginia.

The Maryland delegation occupied five trains of ten coaches each, the first of which covered the distance of 500 miles, reached Canton early in the day, but when the last came and the demonstration was held it was necessary to turn on the electric lights. Addresses were delivered by J. Talbert for the party in general; William Olive Smith for the Anti-Wilson Bill society of Baltimore; Albert J. Cullison for the potters; William O. Peach for the employes of the transportation company.

Numerous other delegations made good showings.

BAD MEN GOT SHOT.

They Smashed Up One House and Started to Break Up Another.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 19.—David Pearl, a mulatto, has been shot and killed at Pondtown, a few miles from here, by Harmon Calaman, and John Beidleman, Pearl's companion, was seriously wounded.

Pearl and Beidleman went to the house of Otho Calaman, against whom Beidleman had a grudge because of the former's refusal to permit him to marry his daughter and began stoning it. They broke every window light in the house, and inflicted injury on Mrs. Calaman and the infant she was carrying in her arms. In addition, many articles of furniture and crockery ware in the house were broken. One of the missiles hurled through a window was the knuckle end of the shin of a beef. This made a hole in the stovepipe and lodged there, being seen by the officers when they visited the house.

Satisfied with the damage done to the house of the father of Beidleman's sweetheart the two men loudly proclaimed that they would go to the home of Harmon Calaman, a brother Otho Calaman, who resides less than 100 yards away, and would "do him up." Harmon Calaman evidently overheard the threat of the men, for he went into the garden, a few feet from his house, armed with a shotgun. When the men began the same abuse of his family that they had inflicted upon his brother's household Harmon Calaman blazed away with his gun, killing Pearl instantly. He then went to his barn, reloaded the weapon and shot Beidleman, who had followed him into the orchard. The load lodged in Beidleman's left leg, inflicting a serious wound. Both men are in prison. Calaman bears a very good reputation.

CONFERRING WITH WATSON.

He May Give Out His Letter to Chairman Butler.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 19.—H. W. Reed, treasurer of the Populist national committee, Mr. Watson's personal representative at the recent Populist meeting at Chicago, and National Committeeman Washburn of Massachusetts have been in conference here with Mr. Watson. They refuse to tell the result.

Watson's close political friends in Thomson are firm in the belief that unless the electoral tickets are revised to suit him that his letter now in the possession of Chairman Butler will go to the public in its original form. They are also convinced that in this letter the nominee has expressed his opinion in his own vigorous and peculiar English of the fusion arrangements now obtaining in Kansas, Colorado and North Carolina.

Americans Arrested In Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The police here have arrested two white men and a mulatto, said to be delegates from the insurgent junta in New York. They are also charged with conspiring to blow up buildings by the use of dynamite in order to afford an opportunity to create a panic and plunder the city.

Mavroyeni Bey's Successor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Mustapha Tahsin Bey, who is to succeed Mavroyeni Bey as Turkish minister to the United States, has reached this city on board the American line steamer St. Paul, from Southampton.

Prominent Citizen Assaulted.

LIMA, O., Oct. 19.—W. L. Porter, a prominent citizen, was assaulted, knocked down and his skull crushed on the street, presumably by robbers, though he was found dying before his body had been rifled.

Left With $10,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Cashier J. D. Walker of the Port Royal (S. C.) bank has absconded with $10,000 in cash. His books show that he is short in his accounts $30,000.

TOMMY WHITE TALKS.

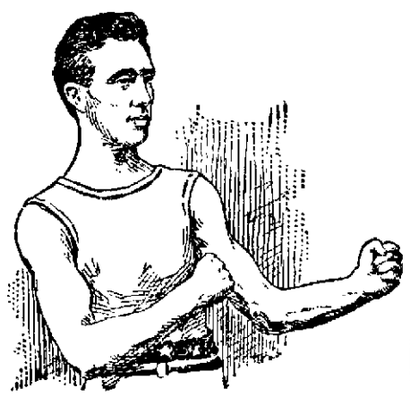
How He Managed to Hold His Own With Dixon.

THE CHAMPION'S TERRIBLE LEFT.

A Rebuke For the Critics—Why White Saved His Right—One More "Go" With Dixon—After That the Chicago Boy Will Take to Journalism and Literature.

There are more critics in this world than there are scholars. This is an old saying, but it has lost nothing of its force. The sporting world was astonished when I outfought and outpointed George Dixon, the hitherto invincible featherweight champion of two hemispheres, in New York the other night, and the critics, of course, had to get in their say. They were good enough to call me a marvelously clever boxer as far as defense went and a splendid left handed jabber. They said I could not use my right hand at all, and but for that fact would have whipped Dixon inside of the 20 rounds we fought.

Of course these gentlemen mean all they say, and they are welcome to their opinion. I will frankly inform them, though, that they are wholly in error. I can use my right hand every whit as well as my left, as they might have discovered in the last round of the fight, when I mixed it up with Dixon. I had mapped out my plan of action before the contest, and I followed it strictly—that was, to stop George's savage rushes with straight left hand jabs and guard against his famous jugular and body blows with my right. I had noticed that everybody who tried to swing his right on Dixon came to grief. Fred Johnstone and Nunc Wallace, champions of their class in England; Abe Willis and Jerry Monahan, champions of Australia; Cal McCarthy, Solly Smith, Johnny Griffin, Eddie Pierce and a host of other American lads of championship form had this experience. The reason simply was this: Dixon has a terrible left hand, better than most men's rights, and it strikes with the force of a catapult. If it lands once fairly on the point of a man's jaw, the fight is all over. Two or three of them on the body are enough to settle an adversary. It is a peculiar blow, not a straight rifle shot lead, like Peter Maher's, nor yet a semiround arm swing, describing a segment of a circle, like old John L. Sullivan's. Neither is it a hook or jolt, such as Bob Fitzsimmons uses. It is distinctively sui generis. It is a combination of a hook and swing. Dixon, for instance, when both men are at hot work, makes a fierce left hand swing, apparently directed at the body, and his antagonist at once draws his right back, if he has had it in play, to guard his heart and stomach. This leaves his jaw unprotected, and the blow, which is as I have described, is a half hook and swing combined, is not aimed at the body, but tears up past the man's stomach and chest and catches him with fearful force in the face. If it lands on the jaw, the victim goes to sleep at once. Even if it only catches him on the nose, neck or temple, the man becomes half dazed, and the work of subjugation is then easy.



TOMMY WHITE.

I had watched Dixon for years and been studying this left hand mystery. When I had, to my own satisfaction at least, solved it, I challenged him. I thought I knew how to stop that blow, and events proved that I did and that the other boys didn't. I purposely refrained from using my right and giving Dixon the opening I have described. I would take no chances. Were the battle to a finish and not for 20 rounds I would show the public what I could do with my right. And here let me say that, with James J. Corbett, I believe in keeping the right in reserve until you have your man going, or groggy, to finish him with. That is the way young gentlemen at school or college should be taught to box. They should be really taught the art of self defense and not the practice of slugging.

I have challenged Dixon to another battle, and I hope to prove to the public the soundness of the position I have taken. I promise them a better trial of skill next time. I will show that, my friends the critics to the contrary notwithstanding, I can use my right. I have taken Dixon's measure and know just exactly what he can do and what I can do. I am satisfied I can defeat him.

Before and after my contest with Dixon a lot of ambitious young gentlemen have been challenging me to battle. Principal among these are Frank Erne, Joe Gano and Dal Hawkins. All of these men weigh from six to eight pounds more than my weight. I fight at 132, they at 128 or 130 pounds. It would be just as reasonable for them to give away three to five pounds in weight and tackle Kid Lavigne, the lightweight champion of the world, as for me, who only aspire to be featherweight champion to make any such weight concessions. If there is one of them, however, who can get to the featherweight limit, 122 pounds, I will gladly take him on, provided he can make any sort of a fair side bet. First come, first served.

Should I defeat Dixon in our next contest, as I confidently believe I will, Willis Smith, champion featherweight of England, can receive my immediate attention if he conquers Solly Smith of California in their contest, which is now about due, or, if Solly Smith beats the Englishman, I will meet him.

I only regard boxing as a means to an end. After I have become featherweight champion I will settle down and study literature for all I am worth. I have a pretty fair education now, and that work ought to come easy. Then I will travel over my own country and Europe and with the knowledge I have acquired try to become a journalist.

Thos. J. White

THE STEESE-WHITE WEDDING.

An Event in Which Many Massillonians are Interested.

The following account is taken from the Boston Advertiser of October 16th: The most fashionable event of the season in Brookline society circles took place last evening at the Steese mansion on Gardner Road, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Gertrude Steese, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, and N. H. White, of Cambridge.

The beautiful residence was a veritable fairyland of tropical verdure. The grand stairway was banked on both sides with towering palms, while chrysanthemums, jack roses and cut flowers decked the walls.

The reception room, in which the ceremony was performed, presented a scene of dazzling brilliancy. Asparagus vines and the choicest flowers were artistically arranged about the entrance and the interior.

The ceremony was performed in the front reception room under a bower of ferns and roses, set off with a background of tropical plants.

Rev. James De Normandie, of the First Parish church of Roxbury performed the ceremony.

The bride was attired in a costume of white duchesse satin trimmed with old point lace originally worn by her grandmother, point applique veil, and wore on her breast a diamond brooch, the gift of the groom, and carried a large bunch of lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Misses Anna Hocke, of Washington, Bertha Ware, of Roxbury, Alice Withers, of Germantown, Pa, Marie Kay, of Brookline, Eva Cory, of Brookline, and Mattie Baldwin, of Yonkers, N. Y. They wore white taffeta covered with white plaited tulle, white satin ribbon trimmings, Marie Antoinette fichu of the same material, white satin girdles, and carried pink bridesmaids roses.

The groom was attended by his best man, H. H. White, his brother.

The ushers were Ernest Hill, of Brookline, Frank Stearns, Frederick Moore, Frederick Herrick, W. W. Heaton, jr., C. S. Camber, of West Virginia, Joe Upton and Edward Bloss.

Following the wedding a reception was held. Mrs. Steese wore a gown of mauve brocaded moire trimmed with old point lace. Mrs. White wore a costume of pearl brocaded satin.

Mr. and Mrs. White after a tour will reside on Addington Road, Brookline, and will be at home the last two Wednesdays in November.

About 1000 society people of Brookline, Cambridge, Boston, the Newtons, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, New York, Germantown, Yorkers and Ohio attended.

BLACK BASS FISHING.

The Sport Described by a Massillon Angler.

Fishing, in all the word implies, means something more than to sit for hours on the bank of a stream patiently awaiting a nibble, and occasionally stringing angle worms and less frequently landing a sunfish, bullhead or carp. There is plenty of real sport connected with fishing, which is unknown to those who draw their conclusions from the small boy, elder rod and bent pin. The Tuscarawas and neighboring rivers abound with black and green bass and this is the prime season of the year for catching them. Sportsmen who are fully aware of the enjoyment bass fishing affords are plenty, and frequent large catches are reported. On Wednesday a party of anglers returned from a three days' fish in the waters of the Sandy and Tuscarawas with eighty-five bass, the largest weighing three and one-half pounds.

Minnows are used for bait, and armed with a good casting rod, 150 feet of silk line and a pair of wading boots the angler is equipped.

The covers, riffles and deep holes can be most effectively fished by wading, and this method has proven much more successful than bank fishing. The angler will frequently wade up or down stream for fully a mile without getting a strike or run, though he has fished every nook and corner with care. He will not get discouraged, however, knowing his patience will sooner or later be rewarded. Let him have one good run and the trials of the day are in an instant forgotten. At every cast he eagerly waits for the reel to sing. He is all attention in an instant, he has a bite. Carefully the line is paid out and spurt after spurt is made by the bass until he brings up in deep water or near a rock or log.

There the fish will swallow the minnow, and the angler reeling in the slack line prepares for the exciting battle. When the line is taut a jerk is given to firmly fix the hook, and the fun begins. The surprise and pain cause the fish to dash first one way and then another in its frantic efforts to free itself, and here the skill of the angler is brought into play. Every move of the fish is noted, and here and there he gives and takes line, though keeping it taut, giving the fish no slack or chance to bring up with a sudden jerk, which might disengage the hook. This cannot always be effective, for frequently the fish is lost among rocks or in brush. The battle may last ten minutes—all depends on the strength and size of the fish. The frantic efforts have a telling effect, and the fish grows weak and finally gives up completely and is reeled to the angler's side.

There are many incidents connected with bass fishing which invariably are furnished by the inexperienced persons in a party. Several weeks ago a prominent young man in the city determined to try his skill. He succeeded in hooking a fair sized bass and his excitment was indescribable. Forgetting all instructions he dropped his pole in the water behind him, caught up the line, and, hand over hand drew in the fish. Fortunately the fish was firmly caught, and as it was drawn near the young man caught it up in his arms. Another amusing case was furnished by an enthusiastic colored angler who hooked a bass, a large one, drew it within reach and hit it with a club. Others have become so excited as to forget that they are in the water, attempt to walk too fast and plunge head long. ***

What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.

CHIEF U. S. INSPECTOR.

Another Well-Known Citizen Who Owes Health to Paine's Celery Compound.



Above is the picture of another of the thousands of well-known citizens whom Paine's celery compound has made well.

Chief Postoffice Inspector M. D. Wheeler, of Washington, D. C., writing to the proprietors of this most wonderful of curatives, says:

"I have used Paine's celery compound with marked improvement in health. At the time I commenced using it, I was very much run down from overwork and was advised by a friend to try it. I began almost immediately to improve, and after taking three bottles felt well enough to discontinue its use, and have been permanently benefited. I heartily recommend it to the public."

Mr. Wheeler has found out what every one should learn—that putting heart and soul in one's business no longer means sticking to the desk, counter or workroom till the head grows dizzy, the back aches and neuralgic twinges shoot through the frame.

They are the short-sighted men and women who put up with this state of things when the risk is so great and the remedy so easily within their reach. As weakness, nervousness, langour and sleeplessness are clearly the result of low nervous nutrition, so permanent relief will come from rapidly building up the wasted nerve tissues. Paine's celery compound is the means best calculated for this end.

Paine's celery compound purifies and reinforces the blood in a way that no other remedy has ever attained. There comes an immediate clearing of the jaundiced, muddy complexion; neuralgic and "sick" headaches cease to afflict, and the formerly wretched sleeper enjoys the blessings of sound restoring sleep. Given the hearty appetite, the sound sleep and the pure blood, all the other needful things that go to making what we call perfect health, are sure to follow.

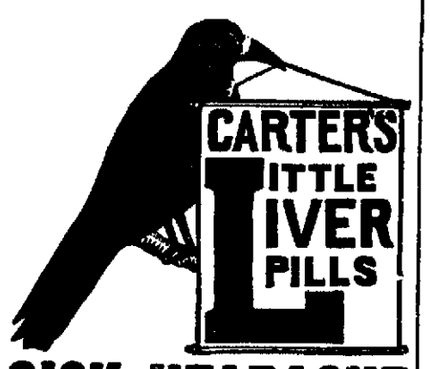
Low spirits, constant brooding over fancied wrongs and imaginary slights, melancholia and fretfulness are not treated as seriously as they deserve. They are evident faults of the tired, nervous system and are to be corrected by putting an end to the neglectful condition of those vital parts.

Don't wait for nervous prostration.

When headaches continue and that tired feeling keeps up, or pain is felt over the kidneys, arouse the body from its unhealthy condition, get rid of not only these symptoms, but of the underlying causes, by prompt recourse to Paine's celery compound. This great nerve and brain restorer will not leave a vestige of kidney disease, nervousness, unhealthy state of the liver or heart trouble.

Its way of curing these alarming complaints is direct and unfailing.

It replaces unhealthy tissues by new and healthy parts and cleanses and purifies the blood until the tired body regains the elasticity and high spirits that are the sure accompaniments of perfect health.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO.

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Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York."

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Ar. Dunkirk, 10 A. M. | Ar. Cleveland, 7:30 A. M.

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Take the "C. & B. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston, Albany, 1,000 Islands, or any Eastern or Canadian point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagra Falls.

Send 4 cents postage four tourist pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.

CLEVELAND, O.

1/2 RATES TO THE GARDEN SPOTS of the SOUTH

ONE WAY TICKETS ARE SOLD

At 1½ Cents a Mile

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To individuals on the First Tuesday, and to parties of seven or more on the Third Tuesday of each month, to nearly all points in the South; and on special dates Excursion Tickets are sold at a little more than One Fare for the round trip.

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Write for County Map of the South to either of the above named gentlemen, or to P. SID JONES, Pass. Agent, in charge of Immigration, Birmingham, Ala.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box.

WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, O.

For sale by F. E. Seaman.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CAYLOR'S BALL GOSSIP.

Why Our National Game Has Not Flourished In England.

AUSTRALIANS WILL VISIT US.

Steady Work In Prospect For Professional Players—Baltimore's Trip Abroad. The Temple Cup Gate Receipts—Burkett Is Still Champion Batsman.

Seven years ago A. G. Spalding astonished the sporting world by undertaking a tour around the world with two representative baseball teams. The object was twofold — first, to introduce the great American game into other countries, and, second, to advertise the projector of the expedition. These two teams while on their travels visited Australia and played many games on that antipodean continent. On their tour they also played in the shadow of the pyramids, under the walls of the Coliseum and in the presence of the Prince of Wales. All that is history. I recall it because recent occurrences show how the fruits of that globe girdling tour are just ripening. True, the pyramids of Cheops have not been turned into grand stands and bleacheries, nor do the crumbling walls of the Coliseum at Rome resound with the howling of baseball cranks who demand the life or at least the blood of the umpire. But in Australia and England the result has been different.

A gentleman has just arrived from Australia, "bringing coals to Newcastle." This gentleman proposes to the astonished Mr. Spalding to bring a team of native Aus-



JESSE BURKETT.

tralian baseball players to America next summer for a tour of all the principal cities where professional baseball is played. Mr. Spalding expressed a fear that the Australians might prove to be so "easy" for the Americans that no interest would be taken in their games, but their sponsor, who is well acquainted with the playing strength of America's best teams, assured Mr. Spalding that his country's team are highly proficient in their art and can "give a hard argument" to even the Baltimore or Cleveland nines, so much has professional baseball grown in Australia during the last few years.

It may yet be that the United States and Australia will furnish continuous employment for the best stars of the diamond. The seasons of the two lands do not conflict—while it is summer here it is winter in Australia, and vice versa. Christmas and New Year's day in that land would be the great holiday schedule plums, as Memorial day and Fourth of July are in the United States. Once baseball becomes as well established in Australia as it is in the United States the stars of either land need not spend half their time loafing. As soon as the American season closes, Oct. 1, they would start for Sydney or Melbourne, where they would find robins just opening for the spring trade and violets clearing the decks for action—provided robins and violets do business down there. Then, when March ushers in the antarctic winter and the Australian season ends, these continuous performing stars would hurry back to America and report for action on the northern diamonds. Australia is more progressive—more up to the go ahead ideas of the United States—than is England, and there is no good reason why in a very short time an Australian league of clubs cannot be made self sustaining.

The above plan would be a good thing for the pockets of the star players, but not so good for the players themselves perhaps. Gleason, second base man of the New York club, refused to accompany the Baltimore players to England because he believes that ball players, to be at their best during the playing season, should have absolute rest during the other six months of the year. In other words, he holds the opinion that a ball player, like a race horse, can become "stale," to use a professional expression, from overwork. In support of his theory he recalls the fact that every one of the ball players who made that celebrated trip around the world fell away materially in his work during the season of 1890.

The Spalding tourists' visit to England had its good results too. Since that day there has been a baseball league in Great Britain every year. But the league doesn't pay, is not self sustaining and makes slow progress. The English are not given to adopting new ideas with a rush. In their slow minds baseball does not begin to be the sport which cricket is, and the best of plays are passed with expressions of "Very clevah," "Excellently played, bah Jove!" and "Ah, how neat!" And, then, over there the crowd upholds the umpire in all his decisions, whether they believe them to be right or wrong. That alone is enough to throttle the game.

The English idea of baseball is well illustrated by the captain of a team in the state of Washington. The club got financially embarrassed in midsummer, and several English capitalists recently located there were induced to back the team for the rest of the season. These new magnates were on the ground when the first game under the new administration was played. It was their maiden experience at a baseball contest. During the struggle on the diamond the three English magnates sat in one corner of the stand by themselves, looked on with many evidences of distress and discussed the situation in low tones among themselves. It happened that the umpire was very unfair to the home club, and the local captain did a great deal of violent kicking.

As soon as the game was ended the three Johnnies Bull called upon their captain, and one, acting as spokesman, said: "Mr. C., it is fah from our desiah to intahfeah with your duties, but we certainly do not appwove of the mannah in which you insulted the—ah—refehree—the—ah—umpiah."

"Insulted him!" roared the captain. "Why, he can't be insulted! He's a thief, no better than a highwayman. Did you see that foul ball he called fair? Why, he called Jimmy out at second when the baseman hadn't touched him yet."

"Vehy pwobably, me boh. The—ah—gentleman may have made a few mistakes, but he's a gentleman. We all ah gentlemen and must be tweated as such. Heahaftah you will please wespect the—ah—umpiah and not dispute any of his decisions."

Such were the orders. C. resigned the captaincy forthwith. In a week, under the English order of things, the club played to empty benches. Result, disbandment. Verdict of the new magnates, "This—ah—baseball cawn't be considahed in the same claws of spowts with cwicket, don't you know, bah Jove!"

In this same connection the Baltimore team's visit to England this fall should not be overlooked. The outcome of the expedition will be looked for with general interest. Twice before have first class professional teams tried to capture the slow going Britons—once in 1889, referred to above, and in the early seventies, when the champion Bostons went over. Neither expedition paid expenses. It remains to be seen whether the champions of 1896 will have any better success.

Still another striking example of the uncertainties of baseball: Last year the Clevelands won the Temple cup from the Baltimores almost hands down. This year the two teams meet in the same struggle with almost identically the same teams they had last October, and the Baltimores find it as easy a task as they found it a hard one last year. But there is not the same profit to the players in these series that there was. The total receipts of the three games at Baltimore were $4,500, which is less than the average paid in at each of the four games of 1894. I presume the players of the National league would not object to the proposed plan of a purse of $12,000 to be substituted for the Temple cup as a post season prize for the first four clubs to fight over.

Although President Young's official averages hang fire, there is little doubt that Jesse Burkett again leads the batsmen of the National league. His unofficial standing is so good that it is hard to see how he can fail to head the list on the official returns. This will completely refute the claims put forth last fall that he won his proud rank in 1895 by luck, by a fluke. Luck and lightning do not strike in the same place twice in succession. Burkett is a great batsman. Opposing pitchers gave him that credit last year. The doubting public must do as much now. Burkett takes his place with Anson and Brouthers as champion batsman for more than a single year.

O. P. CAYLOR.

CYCLING CHAT.

Bicycle coasting contests are popular in Canada.

Eddie Bald, Tom Cooper and Arthur Gardiner lead the other professionals in cash prices.

John George of the Century Wheelmen, Philadelphia, recently rode his thirty-eighth century run on that number of consecutive days.

Ray Macdonald is said to have retired from the race track for good. He will devote his time to the bicycle business at his home at New Brighton, N. Y.

Jack Prince, the old time professional, is superintending the construction of an immense coliseum at Memphis, in which is to be built a four lap bicycle track for winter races.

"The interest in the construction of highways which characterizes our time," says Professor Shader of Harvard university, "is a good part due to the invention of the bicycle."

New Orleans cyclers are engaged in the formation of an organization to oppose the L. A. W. in the control of racing. The point at issue is that of Sunday meets, which the league has always refused to sanction.

WILLIAM D. CONNOR.

He Is Captain of the West Point Football Team.

A football combination that will undoubtedly take a lively part in the season's proceedings is the doughty eleven of the West Point Military academy. The captain of the team is William D. Connor, an earnest, conscientious and athletic young



WILLIAM D. CONNOR.

man, who made a creditable showing as left half back for the West Pointers last year. He plays the same position this year and does it well. He has his men well in hand, and when a few more games have been played and the players have gained a little more confidence in themselves they will be hard to overcome.

Cycling In the Air.

Another intrepid genius, undaunted by the lugubrious results of similar ventures, now declares himself to be ready to "get off the earth" with his wheel and pedal around through space. In other words, he has perfected his aerial bicycle and proposes, as soon as he can have one constructed on a scale to suit his weight and dimensions, to

Mount and away
Toward the dawn of the day.

The inventor of this contrivance is Oscar Freyman of Brooklyn. The machine is built somewhat on the lines of a bird. It consists of a system of wings fastened to a bicycle. The bicycle is pushed swiftly over the ground to gather impetus for a start and then is elevated by the air force created. The machine is thus lifted, and the rider by working the pedals swings the wings and drives the machine upward and forward.

THE LAND OF ISLAM.

FOLLOWERS OF THE PROPHET AT TANGIER AND MOROCCO.

A Country Without a Railroad—One of the Plague Spots of Africa—Will France or England Get It?—Oriental Despotism and Heathen Superstition.

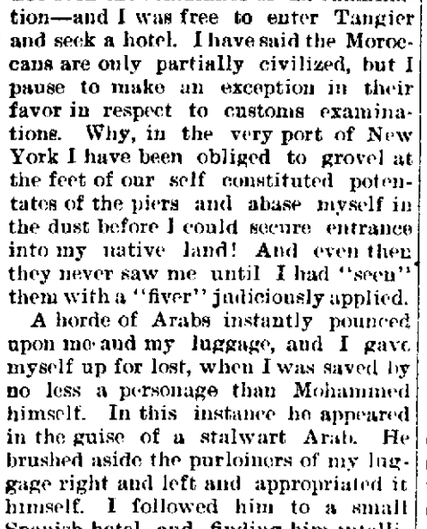
[Special Correspondence.]

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 2. — From Gibraltar, whence I wrote you last, it is "only a step" over into Africa. Standing upon its topmost rock, one may see not only the outlines of the mysterious dark continent, but its sunlit plains, its hills and towering mountains.

Less than half a day's steaming takes the tourist to Tangier, the chief port of Morocco, thus bringing into juxtaposition western civilization and oriental degeneration. At this time, when there are rumors in the air of approaching conflict between England and the Turks, it may not come amiss to ask your attention to that kingdom once ruled by Turkey which approaches nearest to British territory. Morocco in all essential characteristics is Turkish—that is, it is thoroughly oriental and is ruled by a despot equally cruel and reckless with the sultan of Turkey. And, moreover, it lies 2,000 miles nearer to England and America than Constantinople. It is the most western dominion of the Mohammedans, the occidental outpost of Islam and the followers of the prophet. In the event of war, in the possible conflict that may take place between the Christian powers and the Moslems, it is not improbable that Morocco will be drawn into the vortex of strife. Its fate will then be certain. This kingdom containing 300,000 square miles of territory, with its mixed population of about 6,000,000, will fall into the hands of either France or England. It will be a gain to the world if it become the possession of either great nation, for France has shown her capability of governing the Arabs of Algiers, and England has proved what she can do with the vast population of India. It will be a long step in advance, because Morocco at present has neither roads nor railroads, has no trace of the spirit of progress, and its vast areas of fertile and mineral lands are locked up securely against foreign exploitation.

This very port of Tangier is 1,000 years behind the times in all that pertains to the advance of civilization. It is a beautiful city, as it appears to one approaching from the sea, with its white walled houses built on the slope of a hill crowned by an elegant kasba, or castle.

A swarm of swearing, shouting Arabs drag you into a boat, your luggage is tumbled after, and soon you are landed on the sands in the midst of another gang of ruffians. This was my experience anyway, and it was with fear and trembling that I approached the officer of customs to get my trunk out of the boatmen's clutches. Said customs officer was a grave and dignified Moslem, with an immense white turban on his head and a patriarchal beard flowing to his



ENTRANCE TO A MOSQUE.

girdle. He was clad in a voluminous white robe, which enveloped his person and flowed around his throne, which was nothing more or less than an empty dry goods box. He fixed me with a glittering eye, but said not a word. Then he pointed to my trunk and waved his hand. A servile Arab opened it. He waved his hand again, and the servile Arab closed the trunk. That was all—not even the semblance of an examination—and I was free to enter Tangier and seek a hotel. I have said the Moroccans are only partially civilized, but I pause to make an exception in their favor in respect to customs examinations. Why, in the very port of New York I have been obliged to grovel at the feet of our self constituted potentates of the piers and abase myself in the dust before I could secure entrance into my native land! And even then they never saw me until I had "seen" them with a "fiver" judiciously applied.

A horde of Arabs instantly pounced upon me and my luggage, and I gave myself up for lost, when I was saved by no less a personage than Mohammed himself. In this instance he appeared in the guise of a stalwart Arab. He brushed aside the purloiners of my luggage right and left and appropriated it himself. I followed him to a small Spanish hotel, and, finding him intelligent and willing, I engaged him for the period of my stay. His name was Mohammed, but that is no more of a distinction in Tangier than John Smith is in America. However, under the guidance of Mohammed, I saw the city and made a trip into the country. At night he came for me with a lantern in his hand. I was going to ask him what the lantern was for as I stepped outside the hotel doorway, but that instant I fell over a heap of ordure 5 feet high, and Mohammed with his light came into play at once. All the streets came into play at once. All the streets of Tangier are dark and filthy. Every one is piled high with garbage, dead cats, rats and refuse, and there is not a street light in the city.

I saw everything in the city worth the seeing except the interiors of the mosques. These are inaccessible to the "dog of a Christian," but are similar to those over in Algiers, which are open to all, under certain restrictions. There is not a mile of railroad within the bounds of the kingdom; there is not a mile of ordinary road, even, which is fit to travel over in the season of rains. To reach the great city of Fez, in the interior, requires six days' travel and an escort of soldiers which costs $150. The soldiers are necessary for protection from the robbers, and then even one cannot feel altogether safe, knowing that the Koran teaches that to kill a Christian will entitle a Mohammedan to free transportation to a paradise in company with a dozen houris as attendants. Over in Fez reside the sultan, Muley Abdul Aziz, surrounded with all the magnificence of the most glorious of oriental despots; but, in view of the terrible condition of the roads and remembering the injunction of the Koran to the true believer, I have not yet summoned up sufficient courage to take the trip. There are some 80,000 Arab militia in Morocco, whose pay is always in arrears. There are only 500 Christians, not enough to furnish the troops with a day's diversion, even if they could massacre the whole of them.

In the hills and occasionally scouring the plains are 500,000 wild Bedouins, every man of them yearning for a Christian's cash and for a free pass to paradise through the spilling of his blood. And yet as I write comes the call of the muezzin from a minaret of the great mosque: "Come to prayer, come to prayer. It is better to pray than to sleep." And he might add, if he expressed the animating spirit of the Bedouin, "It is better to kill a Christian than either to sleep or to pray."

J. A. ELDRIDGE.

GOOD FORM.

Concerning Weddings—Dress, Invitations and Duties of Best Men and Bridesmaids.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Etiquette is a terrible tyrant and is regarded by many as one of the curses and blighting influences of our social system. One often hears people proposing to dispense therewith, notably on occasions of family rejoicing such as, for instance, weddings, where every one is supposed to be so happy and well disposed that the right thing comes of itself. And yet a full fledged wedding without the observance and restraint of etiquette would be but a sorry affair indeed and calculated to leave anything but a pleasant impression upon the mind of those bidden to the feast, for the basis of etiquette is consideration for the feelings of one's fellow creatures, and at no time is any neglect in this particular so reprehensible as at a wedding, where, for the sake of the young couple then launched upon the sea of matrimony, harmony and peace should prevail to constitute an augury for their future happiness.

Thus one of the principal points of etiquette and of good form to be observed at a wedding is the proper care of the bridegroom's family. It is a painful sight at a marriage when the bridegroom's family huddle together and appear to be thoroughly and uncomfortably out of the picture, almost the entirety of the guests bidden being the friends and acquaintances of the givers of the feast—namely, the bride's parents and strangers mostly to the bridegroom's people. Tempted as may be the parents of the bride to give their whole attention to the daughter about to leave them, they should devote themselves to the father and mother of their new son-in-law, the father of the bride to the mother of the groom, and vice versa.

On the continent of Europe men mostly don evening dress and white cambric bow tie for their wedding, even when it takes place before noon, the best man, ushers and principal male relatives being arrayed in the same somewhat funereal garb. But in the English speaking countries on both sides of the Atlantic the only attire that is correct and good form for men to wear on the occasion of their marriage is the Prince Albert or frock coat, worn buttoned and built of some dark blue material, black being carefully avoided. The waistcoat may be of the same fabric or else of double breasted buff, the trousers of gray, pearl or some other light color, the boots of varnished leather, the tie a four-in-hand of some light color, pearl gray gloves with black stitched backs, and a high silk hat. A flower in the buttonhole completes this the regulation costume for bridegrooms, their best men, ushers, and, in fact, for all the men bidden to the wedding in the smartest and most fashionable classes of English and American society.

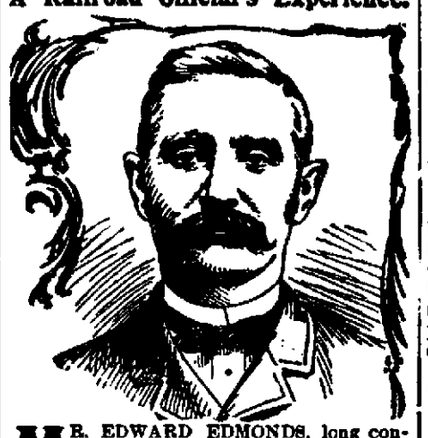
I need scarcely say that it is the duty of the best man to act as the alter ego and principal aid-de-camp of the bridegroom, and on the presumption that the latter is too much absorbed in the beauty of his bride to occupy himself with any material details it is left to the best man to attend to payment of the marriage fees, to the insertion of the announcement of the wedding in the papers and the welfare of the bridesmaids, over whom he is supposed to exercise a sort of paternal supervision, seeing that they are duly provided with agreeable escorts if the number of ushers does not suffice for the purpose. Above all, he should take charge of the ring, ready to hand it to the groom when the moment comes for placing it upon the finger of the bride. In this way the disconcerting pause in the ceremony is avoided that so often takes place when the embarrassed bridegroom makes a frantic search through all his pockets for the ring.

It is no longer the fashion to send out pieces of the wedding cake in white boxes tied with white ribbons to friends and acquaintances as in good old times, and when it is sent it should only be forwarded to old nurses, governesses and family relatives of one kind and another who by reason of their social status have not been able to fill at the bridal table the position warranted by their affection and devotion.

EX-ATTACHE.

Full Details Gladly Given.

A Railroad Official's Experience.



MR. EDWARD EDMONDS, long connected with railroad construction in Nebraska, writes: "My heart troubled and pained me for 19 years. Shortness of breath was the constant and most common symptom. Intense, excruciating pain, generally followed any severe exertion. Faintness, hunger without any appetite; fluttering that made me clutch my breast, and palpitation that often staggered me as if I would fall, were frequent attacks. Again, everything would turn black if I arose from a stooping posture quickly. Sleepless nights with their prostrating unrest were numerous and I could get no rest day or night. I consulted leading physicians and tried advertised remedies. They gave me no relief. One of Dr. Miles' circulars described my case so exactly that I took Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and I am now a well man. I hope every one troubled with heart disease will try Dr. Miles' remedies. If they will write me personally, I will gladly give them full details of my experience." EDW. EDMONDS.

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Was discontinued April 16th. The superior accommodations given the great number of patrons of the above train during the part tourist season, warrants the announcement of plans for next season, of finer service with equipment superior to anything yet known in transcontinental traffic.

Lookout for early re-inauguration of "SUNSET LIMITED" this fall.

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati every Thursday evening for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first-class ticket, to enjoy a comfortable ride with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars, on the very low second-class rate ticket.

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W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P Co., Cincinnati, O.
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Jacob Miller Residence, W. Tuscarawas St.

Academic and College Preparatory Departments.

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MISS E. J. BUCKINGHAM,
Canton, Ohio.

Sugges ions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted, the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment: this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients **cured by their Family Doctor** may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Tuesday, Nov. 3, '96

ORRVILLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.
Return visits made every 28 days
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

Twenty-Seven Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) Decreased our Public Debt $1,474,391,878.

Three Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1895) Increased our Public Debt $262,-$29,630.

Judge Wm. R. Day will deliver an address in this city, on Saturday. We all know of Judge Day, the leader of the Stark county bar. He has not spoken here for years. It will be a pleasure and a privilege to hear him.

Brother Bryan's physical energy, at least, is to be admired. Up to Monday night he had delivered 423 speeches since his nomination, spoken in 351 towns and 29 states, and had traveled 18,046 miles All other Democratic candidates since 1860, traveled only 6,-106 miles and delivered only 164 speeches.

The Canton News-Democrat seems to be in distress because THE INDEPENDENT said that Major McKinley could speak with "frankness" to a delegation of his old constituents on the eve of election. And so he could. He would doubtless feel at liberty to enlarge upon the issues of the hour, in addressing his old friends, while in meeting strange delegations he contents himself with brief reference to these same issues. A nominee for the presidency, with Major McKinley's keen sense of the proprieties of the position, is hedged in by many limitations. When face to face with those he has known long and intimately, he could properly speak with less reserve than to others.

The court house is now peopled with Republicans, chosen by overwhelming majorities, from top to bottom. Mr. William M. Reed, the auditor-elect, began the discharge of his duties on Monday. That Mr. Reed will make one of the best auditors the county has ever had, we who know his capacity, industry, and integrity need not be told. The business man in politics is what the people who pay taxes need. It is folly to suppose that unsuccessful and inexperienced individuals can run the affairs of a great county like ours, without committing costly errors. What we want to do is to continue to nominate and elect men like Mr. Reed, who combine in themselves the practical qualities required of those who direct private commercial operations.

This is the sort of a note that THE INDEPENDENT likes to receive from its friends:

ELSINORE, Cal., Oct. 14, 1896.
To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I have received 40 half-sheet illustrated posters from the secretary of the American Protective Tariff League of New York, and in the old-fashioned way, with brush and paste (as I used to when a boy in Massillon), posted them all over our little town. Here is to McKinley, the Ohio boy. California may go against him, but Elsinore will go 3 to 1 for him. We have quite a large McKinley club and have seven eighths of the voters enrolled in it.

Respectfully yours,
C. S. TRAPHAGEN.

Possibly California may not go Popocratic after all. No state in the union has interests more deeply needing protection than California. Free silver will not help the fruit growers and wine makers of that state. What they want is the home market, and a free silver policy that would tend to out the inadequate protection they now enjoy, would only add to their present troubles.

WHAT TILDEN THOUGHT.

Some of the good old Democrats of this vicinity who have been deceived into believing that in supporting Mr. Bryan they are supporting Democratic principles, ought to turn to Samuel J. Tilden's letter of acceptance of 1876. He thus writes:

"Uncertainty is the prolific parent of mischief in all business. Men do nothing because they are unable to make any calculations on which they may safely rely. They undertake nothing, because they fear a loss in everything they would attempt. They hope and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the future consumption of his customer. The manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his outlay. He shuts his factory and discharges his workmen Capitalists cannot lend on security they consider unsafe, and their funds lie almost without interest. Men of enterprise who have credit or security to pledge will not borrow. The people need to know that the government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country. Then the inspiration of new life and well-founded confidence will hasten the restoring processes of nature, and prosperity will begin to return."

MR. PIETZCKER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. E. J. Pietzcker, of Texas, a brother of Mr. Wm. A. Pietzcker, of Massillon, has been conducting a very instructive correspondence with a friend of his, Mr. Donald Stewart, of the City of Mexico. THE INDEPENDENT can do no better service to its readers than to print Mr. Stewart's reply to an inquiry, written from the City of Mexico on September 19. He says:

"My dear Mr. Pietzcker: Your friendly note just to hand. I can't say I have gone much into this silver vs. gold question, as I believe it will settle itself quite outside any opinion I may hold. At the same time I cannot think that the silver people have any chance of carrying the day The main argument, in fact, the only one continually planted by the American silver party in the press, is the condition of Mexico under free silver. In my poor opinion, this is a most erroneous argument, as, in the first place, I don't see that the very slightest comparison can be made between the two countries in any way whatever. To compare two things, one with the other, they must be somewhat alike and have some common points of resemblance.

Between the United States and Mexico there is no resemblance anywhere. The one is the youngest, strongest, most modern and enterprising country in the world, the other is an old, semi-barbarous country, 500 years behind the times (except in a few large cities) which died and is only slowly coming back to life again. At no time in the history of the United States has its press so far demeaned that Republic as at the present time when for election purposes only, it would stoop for a moment to compare itself unfavorably in any respect whatever with a country like Mexico, an eighth or a tenth class nation in the world's scale. There is no doubt that through a happy combination of circumstances, viz, the very able administration of affairs by the present ruler here and also the fact of the very low price of silver, a thing Mexico had no hand in bringing about, and I think, would have prevented if she could, has had the effect of helping the affairs of the country enormously, but that these causes of prosperity here should be used as an argument that they would have a like effect in the states, I cannot admit

For the United States republic to take a back seat with Mexico in front is too funny. When the folks here get a good man at the head of affairs, they have been sensible enough to keep him there. Probably it would be better if their northern neighbors did likewise. Free silver suits the semi-barbarous population here (there are ¾ of of this class) infinitely better than anything else, save, perhaps, copper or iron, as in the early ages. Silver is found everywhere over the country and it has served as their coin medium and measure of values for centuries before the Spaniard came and was emphasized and indorsed by him afterwards. Any attempt to alter or debase the coinage here has met with utter failure

It would seem as sensible for the United States press to say: "The tortilla is in universal use in Mexico, the people thrive on it and get strong and prosperous through its continual use. We are not prosperous and thriving just now. Let us do away with bread and adopt the tortilla!

But I must say no more or you will say I am a "gold bug" which I am not With kindest regards and trusting you will manage to wade through this harangue, I am,

Yours faithfully,
DONALD STEWART.

Mr. Pietzcker has answered this letter mentioning that Mr. Bryan has no possible chance of election, and thanking him for his lucid statement of the situation in Mexico.

THE REV. T. F. MAHON.

A Letter Pertaining to His Sunday Sermon.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I noticed in the local columns of last evening's INDEPENDENT, a brief reference to my remarks during mass on Sunday last. How the matter reached or merited the attention of your paper, I am at a loss to conjecture; nor should I experience a feeling of passing concern were the thoughts presented on that occasion properly reported. My remarks last Sunday were in no manner suggested by the "present campaign," and had no more reference to it than my remarks in the same line five years ago. They were presented as a natural development of the day's gospel. The church assigns for the 22nd Sunday after Pentecost that portion of the scripture in which our Savior answers the dilemma of the Pharisees by declaring that we should "render to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and to God what belongs to God."

Taking these words as an appropriate text, every year, on the above named Sunday I endeavor to give my instruction the character of a patriotic discourse. Taught by God's church that patriotism is a moral virtue, I strive to the best of my ability to inculcate lessons of intelligent appreciation for American institutions; to remind my people of their duty as citizens and to explain their rights; and incidentally, warned them to guard most sacredly their highest privilege of citizenship. They were told that any influence, save the dictates of an enlightened conscience standing between the citizen and his right of suffrage, whether it be the grog shop, the dishonest dollar of the ward-heeler, or the refined coercion of power or position, was unholy, ungodly, and if victorious in its base design, calculated to blast our liberties and disgrace our flag.

I asserted, moreover, that the so-called Catholic vote, as understood by the Eastern politician, is a libel on our manhood, a dishonor to our faith and a disturber of christian harmony; that any man or set of men who foster or give color to the slanderous charge the phrase implies, is criminal in the sight of heaven.

This I said last Sunday, and this I shall repeat in the strongest language at my command as long as corrupt politics and degraded politicians dictate the policy and shade the principles which underlie the government of the land I love.

But to mingle in partisan politics, to enter upon the merits of the present campaign, to use my influence as a minister of God in favor of gold or silver, is and was as far from my thoughts and purpose as heaven is removed from earth. Even had I deemed it proper, I should hesitate to attempt, as a public teacher, the solution of a problem which a life long study has left unsolved in brilliant minds. As a citizen, I have my convictions—I hope my people have theirs as well. Whom I vote for is no concern of theirs; and their conclusion can have little bearing on my actions as a citizen and a man.

T. F. MAHON.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Designs Upon Michael Zintsmaster.

A NAVARRE MAN'S ADVENTURE.

Philanthropy of a Stranger with Unlimited Quantities of Gold Bullion Suspected in Time to Prevent the Loss of Good Stark County Money.

NAVARRE, Oct. 19.—Mr. Michael Zintsmaster narrowly escaped being made the victim of a confidence game last week. A stranger, representing himself to be Robert Trask, of Arizona, arrived at Navarre and announced that he was hunting for the relatives of a certain Andrew Zintsmaster, who had been a partner of his in prospecting and mining for sixteen years. Somebody had told him, he said, that there were several families of Zintsmasters living in Navarre, and he had hastened to the spot to find out if they were connections of his long lost friend, the aforementioned Andrew. Somebody took him to the home of Michael Zintsmaster, where he continued his plausible tale. According to the story, he had recently struck a rich find in the Monsolion mountains of Arizona, and was now anxious to go to Washington and Philadelphia to dispose of a large amount of gold bullion, which he had left in charge of an Indian partner—possibly the successor of the lamented Andrew, at Galion, O., and as proof of this he exhibited some specimens of rich gold ore. Though now rich, he said that he could neither read nor write, and he wanted a good man to help him transact his business.

Mr. Zintsmaster, with his son, John, offered to go up to Galion and look at the glittering pile. They found the Indian out in the woods carefully guarding the treasure Then they went to a hotel where Trask had the gold tested by a man who he called a United States assayer, but who was, of course, a confederate, and who pronounced it pure gold of a fine quality. The Indian thereupon offered to sell his half interest in the bullion to Mr. Zintsmaster for cash. Mr. Zintsmaster would not purchase, so they started for Navarre, Trask accompanying them. Next morning he left town, saying he would return and report in the evening, but so far nothing has been heard of him, and Mr. Zintsmaster is congratulating himself over the fact that he foiled the designs of the sleek swindler, who, having paid the expenses of the trip to Galion, is so much out of pocket in the bargain.

Another swindling scheme has been tried in the country around Bellefontaine, O. Men claiming to represent prominent paint establishments agree to give a man ten gallons of paint if he will recommend the article. This written recommendation turns up later as a note. Matthew Copeland, D. Houchins and Jackson Murry have had notes for $150, 200 and $1,300 presented to them. Mr. Houchins thrashed his visitor, but the others paid.

THE NORTH LAWRENCE MEETING.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Oct. 19.—With one exception the political meeting held here Saturday evening, was the largest in the history of the town. The exception was a meeting addressed by Major McKinley some years ago. Thomas F. Turner and Prosecuting Attorney Bow, of Canton, were here Saturday, and both spoke on the issues of this campaign. The rink was unable to accommodate the immense crowd which turned out to hear the speakers, and those who could not find room inside stood at the open doors and windows that they might catch a portion, at least, of the excellent speeches.

PROMINENT RESIDENT DEAD.

CANAL FULTON, Oct. 19.—Thomas Hiser, a life-long resident of this place, died Saturday evening of consumption, after a lingering illness. Funeral Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Hiram Clapper, an old and highly respected citizen of Wayne county, living about four miles west of this place, had a stroke of apoplexy Saturday afternoon, and his life is despaired of. He was found unconscious in a stall in front of a horse he had just fed. His age is about 70 years.

The Rev. Mr. Shillinger and wife, of the Lutheran church, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last Saturday. The sumptuous dinner, usual on such occasions, was served and enjoyed by the sixty or more guests that were present. Presents appropriate to the occasion were given to the happy couple, and the affair was voted a success.

Judge Wm. R. Day and Mr. T. F. Turner, of Canton, are billed to speak here on Tuesday evening, October 27. There will be a parade of marching clubs with music by a drum corps and vocal quartette. A big crowd is expected.

ITEMS OF THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Oct. 20—William Priest is on the sick list...Miss Hattie Young, of Massillon, spent a few days here last week calling on friends...Mrs. Lambert Driellien has returned home after visiting a few days with Wadsworth relatives...A hay wagon drawn by three horses conveyed a gay party from this place to McDonaldsville last Saturday night, to attend a dance. Will Leonard, in some unaccountable way, fell from the wagon and had his foot injured by one of the wheels...Mrs. Catharine Ransweiler, of Albion, Mich., is here calling on friends and renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Laura Jones, of Pauls, wheeled to Massillon, Monday...James Pyle spent Sunday with North Lawrence friends...The mines in this vicinity are running full time at present...Gen. Lee Wilson went to Canton, Monday, to call on friends...James A. Beitel is visiting in Akron.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup prevents consumption by curing colds and all similar lung troubles.

DIED DURING THE NIGHT.

Joseph Kramer Found Dead in Bed Monday Morning.

Joseph Kramer was found dead in bed Monday morning at his home in Kent street. Mr. Kramer had been ill for nearly two months with typhoid fever, but for the past two weeks had been convalescent.

When the attending physician discharged him two weeks ago, he left instructions that the patient should be allowed to eat no solid food until he had recovered. On Sunday he appeared much better than usual, and he ate heartily of potatoes and chicken. He retired in the evening apparently in the same condition, and death occurred during the night, the result of an intestinal hemorrhage, superinduced, doubtless, by the food he had eaten previously.

Joseph Kramer was 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kramer, who reside in Johnson street, and was employed as a fireman at the electric light station.

Felix Kramer, a brother of the deceased, is also ill of typhoid fever.

A VERY PLUCKY WOMAN.

Though Shot, She Thrashes Her Antagonist,

AND RETURNS TO HER HOME.

Marshallville Furnishes a Story of Camp Life—A Woman Shot Three Times Who Still Refuses to be Downed—Nearby Town News.

MARSHALLVILLE, Oct. 20.—A scuffle in the negro camp, down at the trestle, on Wednesday, resulted in a negro woman being shot three times, one ball entering her skull just behind the left ear. After being shot she completely thrashed her antagonist, and on Thursday morning returned alone to Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hinderer entertained a large number of their young friends on Saturday evening, at their beautiful residence, in Mill street. All report a pleasant time.

Messrs. Grosgean and Wolgamot, of Apple Creek, were the guests of their friends, P. T. Ault and C A. Hinderer, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Edith Keck, of Wooster, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Keck, of this place.

A. V. Fortune, of Orrville, spent Sunday here

D. D Leisy and J. A. Lyon went to Canton, Saturday.

The Christian Endeavor convention, to be held here on the 23d, promises to be largely attended.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Items of Interest From the County Seat.

CANTON, Oct. 20.—Samuel Mason has begun suit against the Midvale Goshen Coal Company to collect damages in the sum of $5,000 for alleged personal injuries Mason claims that while surveying a mine owned by the company he was struck by a falling stone. His back was injured and foot broken. He claims the company was negligent.

THEY WANT DIVORCES.

Ophelia McKinney has petitioned the court for a divorce from William McKinney. Extreme cruelty is the charge preferred. In a second petition filed Lizzie Wartman requests a divorce from Alvin Wartman. She also charges cruelty, and desires alimony and the custody of their child.

WANTS DEED SET ASIDE.

Mrs. Louisa Roberts, of Pittsburg, through her attorneys, Eggert & McLaughlin, has filed a petition in common pleas court asking that a deed for a house and three acres of land, situated near West Brookfield, which John and Margaret Schneider recently transferred to Frank Koontz, of Massillon, be set aside. Mrs. Roberts alleges that she has a claim on that property, which must be settled before it can be legally disposed of.

IN PROBATE COURT.

The will of John Breyer, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate.

Motion to correct inventory and appraisement of the partnership assets of Clark & Swan, of Massillon, has been granted and administrator authorized to transfer assets to surviving partner.

Reappraisement and public sale of real estate has been ordered in the assignment of James J. Bailey, of Canton.

The will of John B. Wernet, of Canton, has been filed for probate.

George W. Wingard has been appointed administrator of the estate of Christian Wingard, of Plain township.

Mayor Rice sentenced eighteen persons to the workhouse on Monday for drunkenness.

Judge McCarty has adjourned court of common pleas until next Monday.

The will of Michael Le Beau, of Plain township, has been admitted to probate.

Exception to bond has been filed and notice ordered in the guardianship of Mary Burnequet, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Calvin Eberly and Huldah Rusher, of Reedurban; Wm. H Beard and Lou E. Hassler, of Canton; A. S Bamberger and Mary Kramer, of Massillon; Levi Stucky and Minnie Mock, of Louisville; John Doeffer and Caroline Haffner, of Massillon.

Nervous manifestations, such as sleeplessness, nervous debility and nervous prostration are in nine cases out of ten "the cry of the starved nerves for food." If you feed the nerves on pure, rich blood the nervous symptoms will cease. It is bad practice to put the nerves to sleep with so-called nervines or sedative mixtures, or malt extracts; what is needed is a blood maker and nerve food. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is composed of vegetable ingredients which have an especial effect upon the stomach, liver and blood making glands, and is a veritable nerve food. For the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, weakened vitality, and for puny, pale people, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery can not be equaled. Thousands have testified to its merits.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.

The Only Populist Serving as Judge or Clerk.

NOTES FROM BUSY NEWMAN.

Everybody on the Hill in Favor of Going to See Major McKinley One Week from Monday—What "The Independent's" Correspondents Have to Say.

NEWMAN, Oct. 21—In looking over the list of judges and clerks of election as appointed by the board we notice that our precinct has the distinction of having the only Populist serving in the county, in the person of John W. Myers, who, to all appearance, feels ashamed to admit keeping company with the Democratic party. We also notice that Joseph C. Bell is returned as a Democratic clerk. This we believe is a mistake, for Mr. Bell has always stood in the Republican ranks, but at the earnest request of his Democratic friends has consented on several occasions to accommodate them by serving as one of the clerks of our election. We feel that the above correction is due Mr. Bell and give it without his knowledge or consent.

The west end people are enthusiastic in THE INDEPENDENT'S movement of holding a mass meeting on Monday before election at McKinley's home. So push it along to a successful issue.

David H. Jones, our mail carrier, is again on duty, after a severe attack of asthma for the past ten days.

George W. Chapman, who will be remembered by a great many as the veteran school teacher who taught our school for eleven successive years and going West about twenty years ago to better his condition, came into Stark county on one of the McKinley tidal waves all the way from Oklahoma. George has many friends here that are pleased to see him looking so well and to learn of his good prospects. He was one of the delegates that assisted in securing McKinley's nomination for representative to congress in 1876.

Mr. and Mrs. Jabez Thomas, of Navarre, spent Monday in our village Jabez seems very confident of many accessions to the McKinley column in old rock ribbed Bethlehem township.

Mrs. Jennie Street returned to her home in New Philadelphia, last Saturday, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Findley.

Don't forget our Republican meeting in the school house Wednesday evening, to be addressed by "Tom Reed," of Stark County, J. J. Grant, of Canton, and Edward Welsch.

Mr. and Mrs S. J. Evans, of Tuscarawas township, spent Sunday at the Masters residence.

Mrs. Mary Aston and Sam Williams, of East Greenville, but formerly residents of this place, spent Sunday with friends here.

The Baptist church held roll call services on Saturday. The Rev. Bowden, of Greenville, suspended his series of meetings here on Sunday night until Friday evening, his presence being required at the Baptist convention held at Toledo this week.

The lady friends of Mrs. E. W. Dehoff surprised her last Wednesday by calling in a body to help her celebrate her fifty-seventh birthday anniversary. The day was pleasantly spent.

Mrs. Ben. Jones and Mrs. Azariah Evans, of North Lawrence, was in our village soliciting aid for some of their distressed people.

GREENTOWN ITEMS.

GREENTOWN, Oct. 21.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dougherty, a son...Mr. and Mrs J. C. Pontius spent Tuesday in Akron...Misses Anna and Ada Hitchcock were in Akron Thursday...Ray Kreighbaum spent Wednesday in Canton...J. W. Moore and son Paul, were in Canton last week...Prof. and Mrs. Clark, of Mt. Union, were the guests of their daughter, the Rev. Mrs. O B. Jones, on Sunday...Mrs. Richmond, of Cleveland, visited her sister, Mrs. Milo Wise, of this village, this week...Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ream are in Akron. From that city Mrs. Ream expects to go to Kent, where she will visit relatives.

THE BOLIVAR LETTER.

BOLIVAR, Oct. 22.—James Hickman and family went to Canton last Saturday to witness the coming in of the different delegations scheduled for that day. "Jim" says it beats anything he ever dreamed of. The streets were literally jammed. We had the pleasure of marching with the "Confederate veterans" on the occasion of their visiting Canton. It was the most inspiring scene I ever witnessed. It was one continual cheering from the time they arrived until they departed.

Walter Keel, D C. Kline, Wm. Lenhart and W. S Kline went to New Philadelphia Monday morning to hear Corporal Tanner, Generals Alger, Siegel and Sickles. We expected to accompany them with others but were disappointed in getting conveyances Every soldier should go and hear them. Each soldier ought to know his duty this fall without any teaching.

Curt Keefer went to Sandyville Sunday evening, where some miscreant untied his horse, and up to date he has been unable to find him.

Strasburg held a street fair last Saturday; although we did not have an opportunity to attend; yet we understand that it was a success.

J. W. Reel and M. H. Helwick, after listening to the speeches of the four generals at New Philadelphia, started for Cincinnati, to attend to some business for one of the societies of this place.

Samuel Diewick built quite an addition to his residence.

Mrs. Brubaker is visiting her brother, J. M. Lessick, at Cleveland.

Quite a number of our Democratic citizens went to Akron, Tuesday; to hear Bryan, and to satisfy their curiosity.

Gust Manne and G. A. Miller, of this place, are working in Pennsylvania in the interest of some Western company.

Simon B. Petree started for Canton, Monday, on foot, so as to be on hand Wednesday.

'TWILL BE A GREAT MEETING.

F. J. Stout Asked to Preside at Wheeling.

By a unanimous vote the Railway Men's Sound Money Club, of Wheeling, organized among the resident employees of the various railways passing through that city, decided that F. J. Stout, of Massillon, superintendent of the W. & L. E. railway and president of the Massillon Railway Men's Sound Money Club, shall preside at the big sound money meeting to be held in Casino park on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Oct. 24. The Casino park is in the environs of Wheeling and exactly the place for a political meeting The speakers for the occasion are the Hon. J. K. Cowan, of Maryland, president of the B. & O. railway, and the Hon. W. A. Lynch, of Canton, president of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company.

Scores of railways will be represented by clubs organized among the employes of the respective roads and it will will be the largest railway men's meeting held during this campaign. Mr. Stout, when questioned this morning, stated that he had not yet decided to accept though he had received several urgent letters and messages. He has an important business engagement in Chicago on Friday, which it may not be possible for him to break. However, he will make every effort to join the men in their rally in behalf of so good a cause.

IN ITS NINETEENTH YEAR.

The U. C. D. Club Resumes Its Work for the Season of 1896-97.

The U. C. D. Club held its first regular meeting for the year 1896 97, at the residence of Mr. E. A. Jones, on Monday evening. The club is now entering upon its nineteenth year of work, having been organized in 1878, and having planned and followed out many interesting courses of study during the time. The work of the present year embraces the period in the history of France from the sixteenth to the present century. A daintily prepared little book, in the possession of every member, presents the programme for each evening, with the topics and papers already assigned, together with the names of officers and members. An appropriate quotation from a French author is placed above the date of each meeting. Some of these are well worth repeating, as this from Fenelon, "How many languish in obscurity, who would become great, if emulation and encouragement incited them to exertion." "Shun idleness; it is the rust that attaches itself to the most brilliant metals."—Voltaire. "The heart of a statesman should be in his head."—Napoleon I. The officers of the club for the year are as follows: President, Mr. E. H. Monteith; vice president, Mrs. M. E. Warwick; treasurer, Mr. Jesse J. Pitts; librarian, Mr. E. A. Jones.

WHEELER'S LEGACY

Nerve Affected Humanity Are His Beneficiaries. They are Cured by

DR. WHEELER'S NERVE VITALIZER.

The development of electrical power is now astonishing the world. An era of supreme knowledge seems to be with us. Astonishing results follow years of patient study and research for nature's reserve forces.

Dr. Wheeler devoted a life time seeking a specific for weak and disordered nerves. He reasoned logically that as nearly all diseases result from sick nerves, a cure would revolutionize the science of medicine and be a blessing to mankind.

Many brillant men had failed in the same effort but with the knowledge of their experience he was able to carry his efforts to a successful end and produce Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, which is today the pinnacle in the science of medicine. Nervous diseases heretofore considered incurable are treated with absolute success by this nerve restorer. Evidence of the fact is recorded in every city, village and hamlet in the country. A recent case is that of Mrs. R. D. Fuhun, Arlington, Ohio, who makes the following statement which is endorsed by N. D. Stein, of same place:

"I was sick for years with nervous prostration of the most aggravated form. Money was not spared in seeking a cure, but with discouraging results. It was my good fortune to hear of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, which I commenced taking at once, and from the use of three bottles I was restored to health."

It is a specific for sick nerves

Z. T. Baltzly, Saltsman's drug store and all druggists.

Personally Conducted Excursions to California

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line leave Chicago every Thursday. Comfortable Tourist Sleeping Cars, low rates, quickest time and the best of care and attention, are advantages secured by those who join these excursions. For full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent, or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P & T. A. Chicag & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

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A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. James P. Gay, of Coronado, Cal., is visiting at the residence of A. T. Skinner.

Miss Gertrude Belknap has gone to Bloomville to spend the winter with friends and relatives.

The managers of the Armory have succeeded in booking Otis Skinner for this city on Nov. 21.

Miss Margaret Trowbridge, of Detroit, and Miss Mary Ricks, of Cleveland, spent Sunday with Miss Wales, returning to Cleveland today.

A freight wreck occurred at Mogadore on the C., C. & S. railway last night The track was torn up for a distance of 250 feet and traffic was delayed about five hours.

Mrs. Reginold H. Bulley, of Canton, gave a luncheon on Wednesday. Among the Massillon guests were the Misses Burton and their cousin, Miss Taft, of Chicago; Miss Russell, Miss Harriet Russell, Miss Wales and Miss Hunt.

The mandolin and guitar club recently organized by Messrs. Leo Snyder, Walter Snyder, William Brown, Elmer Gleiteman, Charles Griswold and John Shaidnagle, has received its new instruments and is now one of the organized institutions of the town.

The Rev. E. J. Vattmann is not going to leave Ft. Sheridan, near Chicago, after all. He is post chaplain of the United States army, and not a regimental chaplain, and therefore remains—which is fortunate, for Ft. Sheridan is one of the most desirable stations in the army.

Mrs. Lockwood, of Milan, whose husband had much to do with the building of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway, is visiting in Massillon, partly for the purpose of witnessing the development caused by the railroad and partly to witness some of the scenes at Major McKinley's home.

A delegation of 361 Massillonians, including the Harmonia and Military bands, the Bryan Silver Club and the Young Ladies' Bryan Club, left at noon for Akron, to attend the Bryan meeting They left via the C L & W. railway, and will return early in the evening, leaving Akron at 6 o'clock.

Twelve blowers began work in Reed & Co.'s factory this morning, and on Wednesday twelve more will resume at the second new tank An improved heating system, by which fuel gas is used without the usual checker work, is in use, and has proven entirely satisfactory. Delays caused by bad glass last year will, therefore, be avoided.

Harry Iler, who saw the wonders of New York, announced his intention of going to Cuba, allows himself to be interviewed and was then hustled home by the Gerry society, is by this time pretty comfortably settled at the Lancaster reform school. He was taken before Probate Judge Wise Monday, and the necessary papers were made out for his removal to Lancaster.

The executive and finance committees of the McKinley Club are making all arrangements necessary for a rousing meeting on Saturday night, when the Hon. W. R Day, of Canton, will speak. On October 31 another big meeting will be held, and the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, will be in attendance. A delegation from Canton will join in the demonstration Saturday night.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Wise were tendered a farewell reception in the parlors of the Christian church last night. For several hours their many friends assembled and the evening was most enjoyably spent. Luncheon was served in the dining room and the spread was an elaborate one. The Rev. Mr. Wise has closed a very successful pastorate in this city and his departure and that of Mrs. Wise is noted with the deepest regret They left at 9 o'clock this morning for Indianapolis.

Mr. J. W. Holcomb has come down to his old haunts, from Hudson, for a few days. He has with him another violin of his own make, possessed of a sweet and delicate tone, and handsome in every outward attribute. Since leaving Massillon Mr. Holcomb has made many violins, and has been very successful in so doing. It is a surprising fact, however, that frequently two instruments, identical in size and shape, and made of wood from the same block, will vary in tone to such an extent that one may be perfectly satisfactory, and the other all but worthless.

The death of Mrs. Arletta Brown occured Tuesday evening at about 9 o'clock, at her home in South Hill street, of heart trouble and dropsy. The funeral will be held from her late residence, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Brown was born in Canada in 1824, and has been a resident of this city for more than fifty years She was the widow of the late William Brown. Mrs. Brown is survived by four children, Wm F Brown, Jesse Brown and Mrs. Geo. S. Atwater, of this city, and Mrs. Laura Amelia Baltzly, of Washington, D. C.

In his Sunday morning sermon the Rev. T. F. Mahon, of St. Joseph's church, made a few remarks relating to the present political campaign Mr. Mahon said that the best advice that could be given to any man was that he should read all the literature obtainable having a bearing on this campaign, to heed the arguments of both sides, and on election day to cast his ballot as his best judgment dictated. He said that the man who buys a vote or endeavors to gain one by coercion is on a level with the man who sells a vote, and that neither are true citizens or entitled to respect.

The marriage of Mr. Frederick M. Fast, of Canton, and Miss Grace McBlain, took place last week at the home of the latter in Geneva, N. Y. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Fast, sister of the groom, of Tiffin, O., and Miss Louise Wilkeson, of Buffalo The maid of honor was Miss Lillian Bissell, cousin of the bride, of Detroit, Mich. The groomsmen were Robert K. Fast, of Canton, Wade Chance, of New York, and Charles R Mellen, of Geneva. The bride was prettily attired in a cream satin gown with duchess lace and high neck, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The maid of honer was dressed in white brocade satin, and the bridesmaids wore pink. The walls and ceiling of the room in which they were married were covered with white cloth trimmed with smilax, behind which were incandescent lamps.

COL. HAY AT CANTON.

Surprised at the Crowds That Visit the Major.

M'KINLEY'S SPEECHES ARE GREAT.

The Colonel Says They Have Greatly Strengthened the Republican Cause. Sewickley (Pa.) Delegation the First of the Week—An Ohio Crowd Present.

CANTON, O., Oct. 20.—Colonel John Hay, who was President Lincoln's private secretary, has been visiting Major McKinley. He expresses his surprise at the campaign as he has personally viewed it, and he has read it. There has never been anything like it, he says. Probably the nearest approach to it was the campaign of Mr. Lincoln, when the nominee received at his home a large number of visitors, but they did not come in any such numbers as they are coming to Canton, and Mr. Lincoln made no speeches. "It has always been regarded unsafe for a presidential candidate to discuss public questions," continued Colonel Hay, "but Major McKinley in all his speeches has not uttered a wrong word or made a mistake and has added greatly to the strength of the Republican cause every day."

Captain Lafayette Williams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin and a prominent business man of Chicago, is also here with his wife. He is enroute home from Europe, where he has been visiting for several months.

Sol Smith Russell called to pay his respects to Major McKinley. Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends attended his performance.

The week's visits to Major McKinley began with the arrival of several carloads of people from Sewickley, Pa. In the party were a number of ladies and the McKinley and Hobart Sound Money club of that city. They were escorted to the McKinley home here, by a drum corps coming with them, and gave McKinley three rousing cheers when he appeared upon the porch. The visitors were happily introduced by Attorney George R. Wallace. After the address, Mrs. McKinley received the ladies and the whole party was photographed with Major McKinley in the center of the group.

Later the regular train on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad brought to Canton a party of friends and admirers of Major McKinley, of whose visit no announcement had been made. They were cordially received on the lawn and were introduced by State Representative F. W. Myers

To the Sewickley (Pa.) delegation Major McKinley said:

I am very much honored to receive this visit from my fellow citizens of a neighboring state and from a village so well known to me and so near to my own city. I am glad to have the assurances of your spokesman that in this crisis of our history you are standing for national honor and for our free institutions. The Republican party has always occupied a post of great honor From the time of its organization down to the present moment it has been the leader of all that is best in government It was born in the interest of liberty and the rights of humanity. It has never struck a blow that has not been for freedom and our glorious flag. And in every great emergency that party, not so old as some other parties in this country, has led for the right, for justice, for good morals and for public honesty. It never had a higher post of honor than it has today. Glorious as the past has been, it never carried a flag which involved more to the institutions of our country and to its good name as the flag which it carries today.

And I am glad to know that from one end of this country to the other the intelligence and judgment, the conscience of the American people are not appealed to in vain Some people seem to have the notion that the Republican party has made a new departure; that it occupies a different position today from that which it ever occupied in the past. That is a mistake. We stand where we have always stood, not only upon the money question, but on the tariff question; and I want to call your attention to what may have escaped you When the war closed the great problem before the American people, after the reconstruction of the Union, was what should be done with the great debt that had been occasioned by the war and what should be done by way of maintaining a sound currency in the United States? In 1868 the great soldier of the war, who had led the mightiest armies that were ever engaged in sustaining a cause, General U. S. Grant, was nominated for president. Let me read you two planks of the platform upon which he stood and you can see then whether the Republican party has changed its position.

"We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public debt in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted." That was when we had that enormous war debt of $2,000,000,000 and the country seemed to be staggering under it, but the Republican party stood up, as it always has, and insisted that every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency of the world; and under that policy we have paid off more than two-thirds of that great national debt and paid every dollar of it with honor and in the best currency. Then let me read you another plank in that platform, which so well applies to our situation today. "That the best policy to diminish our burdens of debt is to so improve our credit that the capitalist will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay and must continue to pay, so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected."

This is the Republican way to restore confidence, and the way to get capital to invest at lower rates of interest is to give confidence to the business of the country, not by repudiating the debts of the country and by discrediting its currency, but lifting up both credit and currency and thus commanding the confidence of the business world. In that same year the Democratic national convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for president had this utterance of the money question, which was sound then and is today and I commend it to all of you: "One currency for the government and the people, the laborer, the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder."

That's the kind of money we have today, my fellow citizens, just as good in the hands of the poor as in the hands of the rich; and we propose to pay the obligations of this government in the future just as we have paid the obligations of the government in the past—in the best money of the world.

I am glad to meet you here at my home; glad to see the ladies here this morning; it is a good omen when the women take an interest in public affairs, and I am sure they are just as much interested in good government and good laws and good morals as the men can be; and their influence in this campaign on the side of right I am sure will be beneficial. I thank you, and it will give me great pleasure to meet you all personally.

TO CONFER WITH WATSON.

Chairman Jones or His Representative Will Talk to the Populist.

THOMSON, Ga., Oct. 20.—George F. Washburn and H. W. Reed, members of the Populist national committee, have left here after a conference of 24 hours with Hon. Thomas E. Watson. Reliable information is at hand which shows that one object of the conference was to submit to Mr. Watson some proposition from Chairman Jones, the nature of which both gentlemen refuse to reveal.

It develops that Chairman Jones had agreed to go to Atlanta to meet Mr. Watson if the two committeemen, upon their arrival here, should think it necessary, otherwise he would send a personal representative, who stands high in the councils of the party. Another object of the meeting was to induce Mr. Watson to modify, in some particulars, his letter of acceptance, which the two committeemen had in their possession. The contents of the letter were known to the Populist committee in Chicago before the recent address was issued, and Committeeman Reed telegraphed Mr. Watson under no circumstances to give it to the public until after conference with him. Mr. Watson thereupon consented to hold it until his arrival.

Mr. Reed appeared to be very much pleased with the results of his visit, and stated to political friends that Georgia Populists were very indignant that he, a personal representative of Mr. Watson, should have signed the address issued recently by the Populist committee at Chicago, but that their judgment and criticisms were premature, because they did not have the information he had when the address was issued, and intimated that his action had met the full approbation of Mr. Watson; Mr. Watson leaves here tomorrow for Atlanta, where he will meet the representative of Chairman Jones.

UNION GENERALS' TOUR.

Went Into Michigan This Morning—Their Trip In Ohio.

TOLEDO, Oct. 20.—The Union generals who are speaking for McKinley, arrived here early this morning and went into Michigan. They made a lively trip through Ohio yesterday. Leaving Canton at 8 o'clock in the morning, the first stop was made at New Philadelphia, where speeches were made to a large and enthusiastic crowd. The next stop was at Dennison, where a big crowd had assembled. From there the special train ran to Steubenville. General Sickles made the chief speech to a big meeting, in the course of which he eulogized Edwin M. Stanton, who came from that town. The potters turned out at East Liverpool to greet the party and much enthusiasm was displayed. At Youngstown there was the largest meeting of the day. General Howard made the principal speech and was loudly applauded. The nex stop was at Warren.

The train arrived at Cleveland two hours late, but the big audience which had assembled in Central armory waited patiently until the old soldiers arrived and gave them a great ovation when they made their appearance. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, two other big massmeetings being in progress at the same time, the Republicans having prepared for the demonstration with an enormous parade in which 15,000 men participated in the afternoon. All the members of the generals' party made speeches.

MASON AGAINST BRYAN.

Republicans Will Hold Meetings Where the Democrats Do.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—It has been arranged by the Republican campaign managers to have ex-Congressman William E. Mason of Chicago speak in the immediate vicinity of every hall in which Mr. Bryan makes an address in this city. Two weeks before the Chicago convention Mr. Mason met the Democratic presidential candidate in a joint debate at Waterloo, Ia.

The Republican leaders say they were so well satisfied with the result that this plan of practically pitting Mr. Mason with Mr. Bryan has been decided on. There is no intention, they say, of interfering with the Bryan meetings in any particular, but a chance will be given all voters who would rather hear a Republican than a Democratic speech to exercise their choice. The plan promises to furnish some of the most lively incidents of the campaign.

TOM WATSON'S WITHDRAWAL.

His Name to Be Left Off the Abilene Ticket In Kansas.

TOPEKA, Oct. 20.—Thomas E. Watson's affidavit declining to permit the the use of his name on the official ballot as a part of the Abilene ticket has been received through the mail by the secretary of state.

Acting upon this authority the secretary of state decided that the name of Watson should not go upon the official ballot as a part of the Abilene ticket. However, he agreed with Populist Chairman Breidenthal not to mail the certificates of the official ballot to the county clerks until the Populist committee should take the matter before the supreme court.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S PAMPHLE

He Says It Has No Bearing on Our Political Contest.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—Archbishop Walsh has been in receipt recently of considerable correspondence by mail and wire regarding his pamphlet on bimetallism, which has been reprinted in the United States.

He says he is not surprised that it has been sought to turn it to account for political purposes, but, he adds, no one reading it with even ordinary care can fail to see that nothing he has said about bimetallism has any real bearing upon the question now being so warmly discussed in the United States.

Butler Has Not Watson's Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Despite the fact that Vice Presidential Candidate Watson insists that his letter of acceptance was mailed to Senator Butler here five days ago, the latter says he has not yet received it.

WORK OF THE COUNCIL

A Busy Night Session and its Results.

WILL FIGHT THE BRENNER CASE.

Public Improvements of Various Sorts Discussed and Disposed of—City Property Must be Accounted for By the City Officers—The Bills Paid.

The Tuesday night meeting of the city council was attended by all members excepting Mr. Smith, of the fourth ward. The street commissioner reported an expenditure of $107.05 during the two weeks ending October 19. The amount was paid, on Mr. Kramer's motion.

The sewer commission recommended the payment of five per cent of the cost of sewering State, Paul and Green streets, the amount retained for one year from Contractors Neidlinger & Rhine, a reduction of $2.50 to be made for damage to property. The communication was referred to the sewer committee, on Mr Paul's motion.

The clerk's report, having notified the property owners in Factory street of the passage of an ordinance to improve said street by paving, was accepted.

The contract for curbing Cliff street was awarded to Philip Deifenbaucher, his bid being 22 cents per foot, and the only one presented.

When the ordinances for the assessment of a special tax on property abutting on portions of East, Mill and South streets, for the construction of sanitary sewers as presented, a spirited discussion began.

Mr. Paul claimed that the provisions of the ordinances were illegal. He did not believe that the city should pay for the improvement at street intersections, but that the entire cost should be assessed to abutting property. His claim was based on a decision of the superior court of Cincinnati made possibly ten years ago. Since, however, the law has been changed classing sanitary sewering as street improvement and provided that the city shall be assessed for the cost of the same at street and alley intersections, the cost being assessed upon the taxable property in the corporation. This was the solicitor's opinion and in accordance ordinances were adopted, assessing a special tax of 98 per cent on property abutting on a portion of North Mill, East South, South Mill and North East streets

In connection with the ordinance the clerk presented the following report of the cost of sewering said streets: East South street, engineering, $91.75; superintending, $55; contractors, $822 17; printing, including $180 interest, $215; total, $1,183 92. North East street, engineering, $90 50; superintending, $75 75; contractors, $1,235 48; printing and $270 interest on notes, $308 25; total, $1,709 98. South Mill street, engineering, $26 50; superintending, $9 75; contractors, $130.94; printing and $36 interest on notes, $48; total, $215.19. North Mill street, engineering, $35 50; superintending, $8; contractors, $145.10; printing and $36 interest on notes, $53 50; total, $233 10.

The paving and grading committee reported that the grade in Guide street had never been accepted by the council. A motion, therefore, to lay the grade ordinance on the table was agreed to.

The claims and and accounts committee was granted another week to investigate the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company's extra bill.

Relative to accepting the McLain-Russell addition the committee to whom the matter was referred reported streets not graded and no provisions made for storm water. The matter was referred to the council as a whole

Mr. Brown, of the judiciary committee, recommended an adjustment of the Mrs. J. Pitts claim for $90, the cost of raising the house. The original claim was $350 for damage by grade. A motion to accept the report and instruct the paving and grading committee accordingly was agreed to

Mr. Brown also reported in favor of adjusting the claim of R. H. Folger, by grading his lot according to the latter's ideas. The claim was presented when a proposition was made to grade North Cedar street. A resolution authorizing the solicitor to enter into a contract with Mr. Folger, and the paving and grading committee to adjust the claim was agreed to.

Mr Brown stated that Mrs. Jennie Coleman was willing to withdraw her claim for damages by change of grade, providing the city lowered the trees in front of her property if necessary and furnished a stone step. A motion instructing the committee to proceed was agreed to.

The city solicitor was authorized to secure competent legal assistance in defending the city in the Brenner $10,000 damage suit, the expense to be paid from city treasury. The solicitor expressed a willingness to fight the case alone, but it was thought best to procure assistance as the plaintiffs had secured the service of four able attorneys.

The light committee was instructed to confer with the Light, Heat and Power Company regarding a resolution passed by the former council providing for electric lights in the reel houses free of charge

Mr. Geltz moved instructing the light committee to make an investigation and report regarding lamp posts standing about the city

On a motion by Mr Geltz the city officers were instructed to make a report at the end of each fiscal year, of all city property in their possession.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM OUT OF THE WEST

Thousands Come to See Major McKinley.

ILLINOIS DAY AT CANTON.

Marching Men, Prancing Horses, Bands and Banners Brought to do Honor to the Republican Nominee—Almost a Repetition of the Scenes of Saturday.

CANTON, Oct. 21.—Although Canton was filled very early in the morning with thousands of excursionists from Ohio and Illinois, it was 2 o'clock this afternoon before any formal demonstrations took place. Before 12 o'clock Major McKinley had shaken hands with 2,000 people, and had received privately the Garfield boys, Gen. McNulta, of Peoria, Ill., Congressman Northway and Congressman Tayler, both of Ohio. The crowds down town were entertained by several glee clubs that sang on the court house steps. At 2 o'clock a delegation from the famous old Nineteenth district, so long represented by James A. Garfield, arrived.

After several songs Congressman Northway made a brief speech and Major McKinley responded. The crowd was very patient and enthusiastic, although a cold wind swept down Market street. While the Nineteenth district people were being received the delegations from Illinois were formed and marched up the hill. There were three or four thousand in the party and they were led by a mounted escort of about 100 men.

A DARING ASSAULT.

Miss Lauretta Kress is Attacked by a Footpad.

CANTON, Oct. 21.—Miss Lauretta Kress, a saleslady in Stern & Mann's store, was brutally assaulted by a footpad while on her way home last night. At the corner of Cleveland avenue and Erie street, the fellow stepped from behind a tree and struck her a blow upon the head. She fell to the pavement and screamed for help. Her assailant endeavored to stifle her cries and a desperate fight ensued. Miss Kress's screams attracted J. C. Glascow, who was in the neighborhood, and he ran to her assistance and the thug fled. He secured nothing of value from the young lady and succeeded in making good his escape. Miss Kress was not seriously injured She gave a description of the fellow and later the police arrested a young man who gave his name as William Ward. He was locked up on suspicion.

IN PROBATE COURT.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Calvin Eberly, of Perry township.

Henry Royer has been appointed trustee of the estate of Frank Royer, of Tuscarawas township.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Kinsley Cahill, of Sandy township.

The will of Joseph Berger, of Bethlehem township, has been admitted to probate.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Ewald W. Herman and Clara Heinbuch, of Crystal Spring; Elmer S. Knop and Nora E. Sheffer, of Canton, and H. W. Myers and Violet May Ruch, of Sippo.

Rich and poor alike suffer the tortures that come with that terrible plague, Itching Piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealer keeps it.

SOME BIG STORIES.

The Biggest Horse in Ohio and the Biggest Pumpkin.

The largest horse in the state of Ohio has been on exhibition at the Kenton fair. It is owned by William Williams, of Delaware. The horse stands 24 hands high and weighs 2,800 pounds. The largest shoe on the market for horses is number 6, but this horse requires one four times larger, weighing five pounds. To cover this horse 63 feet of blanket are required, and yet, strange to say, he doesn't eat any more than an ordinary horse.

A 183 pound pumpkin was raised by John Wolf, of Oxford, and sold for use in a college of young ladies. It was made into 70 pies, 11 inch pans being used. The pumpkin contained 511 seeds and was equal to sixteen ordinary pumpkins.

Bob Caldwell, who runs a restaurant in Loveland, O., became enraged at his wife and threw her from a second story window to the yard below. She fell upon a stone pile and was so seriously injured that her recovery is hopeless.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll spoke to 8,000 people at Galena, Illinois, on the 10th. Just before he began to speak a section of the seats gave way and 200 people were precipitated in a screaming mass to the ground. Many were trampled upon and twenty were seriously injured.

P J Williams, a prisoner confined in the Dayton jail awaiting trial on a charge of grand larceny, attempted suicide by hanging. He secured a piece of wire which is thought to have been in the straw of his mattress, twisted it about his neck, fastened it to the grating near the top of his cell, and was about to swing off when the alarm was given by other prisoners.

The family of George B. Stoner, of Kenton, O., found his body hanging in a corn crib. Mr. Stoner was a prosperous farmer, living six miles from the town. He has lately shown signs of dementia. No reason can be given for his self destruction.

DIED IN TEN MINUTES.

Sudden and Unexpected Death of John B. Geis.

John B. Geis left the supper table and walked to a chair, about half past 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. In ten minutes he was dead. His physician had been to see him during the day and there were no indications pointing to such a sudden death. For two months Mr. Geis had suffered from heart and stomach trouble. He was 42 years of age and leaves a wife and three small children, the eldest being only seven years of age. He had three brothers, Philip, Frederick and William, who live in or near town. He was a member of the Order of American Mechanics, and was a plumber by trade. He resided at 88 Duncan street, and enjoyed the esteem of friends and the affection of a large family circle. In every relation he had proved himself a manly man, and his death causes deep regret.

The funeral of Mr. Geis will be held on Thursday afternoon. Services will be conducted at 2 o'clock at the house and at St. Johns Evangelical church a half hour later.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heart-burn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

For hand made, long filler stogies see C W. Cupples, druggist, West Tremont street.

...THE LOW CASH PRICES...

Have their effect. The people appreciate bargains when they see them. Our store was so thronged with customers last Saturday that it was impossible to wait on all, but this week we are better prepared, and ask you to call again, with the assurance that your wants will be gratified.

Among the many special bargains for the week is a lot of BOYS' KNEE PANTS in Black and Brown Wool Cheviots, lined through, sizes 4 to 14. Just the thing for school wear, at 24 cents. MEN'S 10 oz. DUCK COATS, heavy wool lining, 98 cents.

C. M. WHITMAN'S

One Price CASH Clothing House

18 South Erie Street.

Extra Specials—Sledge Hammers.

Boys' Double Knit Roll Band Caps, 25c. 50c values.	World Beaters—Fine Derbys and Tourists, $1 50, $2 25 values.	25 dozen Boys' Under Vests, two for 25c
Boys' Gold or Silver Yacht, 35c, was 50c	Genuine Scotch Knit Gloves, 25c, was 50	Men's Extra Heavy Underwear 25c.
Genuine Scotch Caps, high tops, 25c 50c va nes	Men's Working Mittens, Leather faced, 25c. Big value at 50c.	Boys' Never Break Fast Black Hose 25c
Men's $2.50 Plush Caps only $1 00.	2 pairs fine Suspenders 25c.	Latest Four-in-Hands, Bows and Knit Scarfs, 25c.

SPANGLER & Co.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ANNA HELD'S OPINIONS

The French Actress Writes With Refreshing Candor.

ADMITS THAT SHE IS PRETTY.

She Also Reveals How She Retains Her Wondrous Charm of Face and Figure. Entertained by Kings and Princes—She Likes Americans, of Course.

Old as I am—for ladies' love unfit—
The power of beauty I remember yet.

That is what an old Russian prince used to sing every morning under my hotel window at Ostend last summer. Merode—everybody knows of Merode, the premier danseuse at the Grand Opera of Paris and a most adorable woman—well, Merode and I were stopping at Ostend to recuperate for the winter's work and were having a glorious time as the old king of Belgium's guests when this Russian prince fell across our path. Mon Dieu! I have had impulsive Spaniards, quick tempered Italians and earnest Germans in my train—or on my staff, as you call it here—of admirers, but the good Lord save me from crazy Russians in the future, especially if they be of the nobility. Between love sonnets he bombarded me with and doleful prose letters in which he vowed suicide and despair unless I married him I nearly went mad. Like that funny fellow, Bunthorne, in "Patience," I wish I had never been born beautiful, but rich instead.

You may think I am vain because I admit I am beautiful. I am not. I am like your American Indian, who thinks it no sin to boast of his valor. He is brave, and he is not ashamed to say so. He is like my manager, who always says he "carry out the bluff he make." Courage is the Indian's stock in trade; beauty mine. I cannot act like Bernhardt or sing like Patti, but I can pose as they cannot and have symmetry and comeliness, which they have not. We all have a mission to perform or a field to fill on this earth.

Merode and I have been the favorites with the kings and nobility of Europe for the past two years. Bernhardt, Langtry, Duse, Patti and Jane Hading were not "in it" with us, as you Americans say. Why not? you ask. Simply because we beat them on beauty and vivacity. Bernhardt was too ancient as well as too angular, Duse too pious, Langtry passe, Patti too fat and Hading too vain.

We were received with great consideration by the gallant young Emperor William of Germany, sorrowful Humbert of Italy and the gay old king of Belgium. Besides their royal highnesses, we met



ANNA HELD.

scores of noblemen of the various countries of Europe and were entertained in a princely manner. Prince Henry, brother of the kaiser, gave a banquet in our honor at Carlsbad, and the Duke de Colonna of Italy gave a grand ball for the same purpose a few nights later.

The most liberal host we had abroad, however, was not a king or nobleman. He was a gambler, and I grieve to say I saw many princes and noblemen borrow golden louis before they quit his hospitable mansion or rather palace. The man I mean is Edmond Blanc, owner of the great gambling house Monte Carlo, at Monacas. He lavished entertainments and hospitality upon us with a princely disregard for cost.

I am daily asked by many fair American ladies whom I have made dear friends since my visit here how I retain my brilliant complexion, healthful beauty and physical symmetry, seeing that I enjoy the good things of life so much. They ask what cosmetics I use, what powders, what wash. My answer is simple. I use no powders or cosmetics. My only wash is that of nature, pure water. Exercise, baths and diet are my recipe. I walk cross country, row a boat and ride a bicycle or a pony with equal facility. After the exercise, which I take at least once a day, I plunge into a cold bath and have a quick, hard rub down. That brings about a glorious circulation of the blood and gives a fine complexion. In dieting I simply abstain from fats. I eat all the fruit and drink all the cream I want. I see that my meats are well cooked, and I eat all I want. That is all the dieting I do. I do not surfeit, however. I just take enough to satisfy my appetite.

I mean to become an expert on the bicycle, and for that reason have had a bicycle made for me. I am going to ride with the famous champions, Zimmerman and Cooper, and stick to them until I gain speed as well as grace.

While in New York I am also going to take instructions in cross country riding. Fred Taral, the great jockey, will be my guide and teacher. He has promised to have a good safe horse for me within a week.

I must say I like America. The women are bright, clever and half way friendly—which women of other countries are not to beautiful or distinguished actresses—and the men appreciative of feminine tact and gallant though not idolatrous worshipers at the shrine of beauty.

Anna Held.

New York.

Why Bowling Is Popular.

"The simpler the game of tenpins is made," says The American Bowler, "the better. Make it so complicated that the ordinary people cannot understand it and you will kill it. And that's just why no changes were made in any of the playing or scoring rules at the American bowling congress meeting."

IN AN AUCTION ROOM.

The Crowd, the Auctioneer and the Bidding—Season For Paintings.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—"Now, here's a beauty," said the auctioneer. "Some of that Haviland gray underglaze. Beautiful thing, ladies. How much do I hear? Ten dollars? Five dollars?"—with an incredulous smile and a falling accent—"a dollar? W-e-l-l! One dollar for that exquisite bit of Limoges? And a quarter? I should think so. A half, do I hear it? A half? Oh, yes, 30. One thirty I have! One forty in time! Do I hear any more? And sold at $1.40. Next lot."

It is a well dressed and rather well looking crowd that gathers at a bric-a-brac auction. It is composed chiefly of women, with a sprinkling of men collectors and here and there a dealer picking up cheap goods to put in stock. The dealer bides his time. Every little while some article that has sold at $6 or $7 will be put up in duplicate and bid for up to $3 or $4 only. That is the dealer's chance. When the same article half an hour later goes racing toward $10 under the excitement of competition, the dealer drops out. Usually it is the newcomer who bids high prices. When he has been saturated with the atmosphere of the place, he does not jump a $2 bid to $3. He works it up through 25 cent stages. Then the auctioneer makes a wild appeal to his audience.

"That isn't the way to get things," he says, with pathos. "Bid $10. That's the way to get the goods. You'll get 'em quicker, and you'll get 'em cheaper."

And then he sells a mustard pot for 40 cents which started at 25 cents and ran up 5 cents at a time.

The varying forms of contempt with which an auctioneer can greet an unsatisfactory bid are worthy of study. Of course there is the blunt rebuff with which more than one auctioneer has dismissed a customer, "Well, the next thing you bid me would better be goodby." But that is not politic. There are tones of the voice which will shade an expression of surprise, of sorrow, of contempt, which give a man of parts control of 20 "retorts courteous" on the unappreciative bidder.

The artrooms have not begun to make their winter displays yet. Presently the dealers will be returning from their annual trips abroad. The season for the sale of fine paintings opens in the last part of January or the first part of February and continues until April, or possibly May.

"I don't know why it is so," a well known New York dealer said to me a few days ago; "I only know that it is so. But I think that possibly the reason may be found in the fact that the 1st of January is the dividend time. Most of the banks, the railroads and other corporations pay dividends Jan. 1. The interest on bonds is due at that time. Men close up their business at the end of a year and figure up profit and loss; so I suppose that the people who buy costly paintings usually know about the latter part of January what they can spare for luxuries."

Last year there were not so many dividends. The ledger balance was smaller. Money was tight. That was why dealers complained of a poor season. There is nothing more distinctly a luxury than a work of art. To some people of high strung artistic temperament it may seem a necessity, but they are seldom the best patrons of art because they are seldom people of great wealth. The men who buy the costliest pictures are the money kings. They rely largely on the taste of a dealer or the reputation of a painting in making their selections. This fact, however, dealers do not admit. It would hardly be policy to do so. For example, the dealer with whom I talked said to me: "They used to say of Mrs. Morgan that she did not select her own pictures. Now, the dealers brought over paintings which they thought might please Mrs. Morgan, but she viewed them herself and accepted them on her own judgment."

Very few wealthy men make their own purchases abroad. Some of them deal with foreign agents, but the great majority of the collectors not only in this but in other cities of the United States do their purchasing from dealers in New York. So it is to these dealers that is due largely the credit of whatever taste has been shown in the accumulation of American collections of paintings by foreign artists. The millionaire does not come to the dealer and say: "Get 40 or 50 paintings of a miscellaneous character for me. I want to furnish an art gallery." The dealer is more likely to get 40 or 50 paintings on his own account and notify the collectors of paintings through the country what he has imported. Sometimes a collector gives a dealer a commission to purchase some painting of which he has heard. Sometimes he commissions a dealer to obtain an example of the work of some celebrated artist. But, as a rule, the dealer goes abroad every year, looks through the studios of the European capitals and picks up what he thinks he can sell. Often he has a particular collector in view. Sometimes he speculates.

Every dealer has a list of collectors. It includes almost every man of great wealth in New York and the wealthy of other cities. A New York list would include the names of Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. K. Vanderbilt, the Havemeyers, the Goulds, the Marquands, Senator Brice, C. P. Huntington, James A. Garland, George F. Baker, Albert Spencer, the Terrells, the Thomases. In Washington there are John R. McLean, Thomas P. Waggaman, John B. Henderson, L. Z. Leiter and a dozen others; in Chicago, Potter Palmer and P. A. B. Widener; in St. Louis, Daniel Catlin, all of whom are known as wealthy men who are prepared at any time to invest from $5,000 to $50,000 in a picture that pleases their fancy. But the names of these men by no means complete the list for those cities.

GRANT HAMILTON.

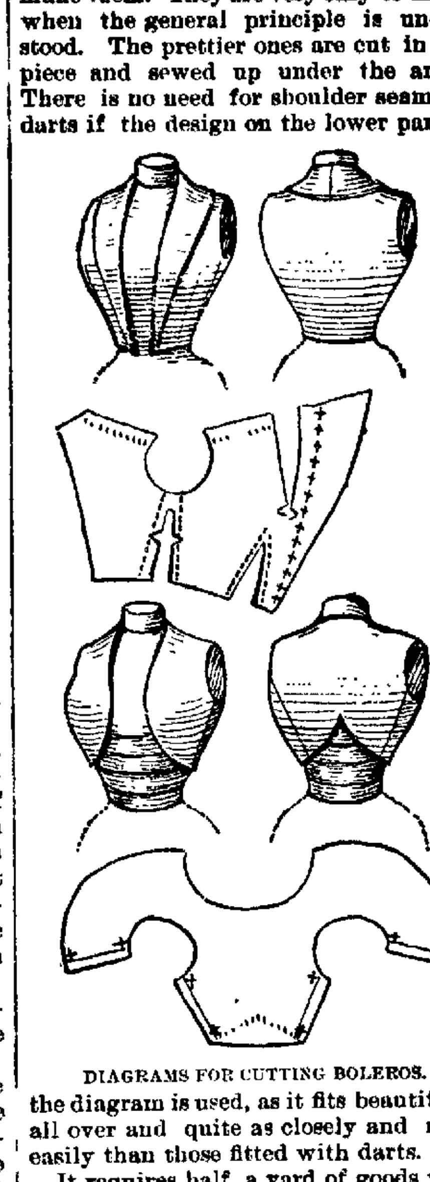
BOLERO AND FIGARO.

HOW TO MAKE THE HANDSOME AND STYLISH JACKETS.

Easy to Construct When the Principle Is Understood—The Blouse Bodice—A Snowflake Cashmere For a Middle Aged Lady—A Stylish Bodice.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—In view of the fact that the bolero and figaro jackets will be so generally worn this season, I feel that at least some of the readers of this letter may like to know how to make them. They are very easy to make when the general principle is understood. The prettier ones are cut in one piece and sewed up under the arms. There is no need for shoulder seams or darts if the design on the lower part of



DIAGRAMS FOR CUTTING BOLEROS.

the diagram is used, as it fits beautifully all over and quite as closely and more easily than those fitted with darts.

It requires half a yard of goods wide enough to nearly meet at the bust. Yard wide stuff should be used where it is possible. When it is not wide enough, the outside should be seamed down the center of the back and the seam pressed flat. It is well to interline the bolero with some stiff material. The silk or satin lining should be sewed to the outside, then turned and pressed before the under arm seams are sewed. These are then sewed and felled down and pressed, and the whole jacket shows no edges. A small or high collar may be added, or the corners at the neck may be rounded off. The back may be slashed or left straight across or very slightly rounded, as best pleases the lady.

The materials most often seen for these figaros and boleros are cashmere, dull cloth, silk, satin and velvet, generally in solid colors, and of these the darker and richer ones are the most suitable.

To cut a bolero like the lower one on the diagram it is necessary to get the length of the waist from the upper part of the shoulder to the bottom of the waist, the width across the back and the bust line, and the length under the arm. The diagram is designed so that the bolero may fasten at the neck with a hook and eye, but the cut showing it as made up is rounded off at the neck and is slashed in the back to show the girdle. Either is pretty. Allowing the paper pattern, which it is best to cut and try before risking cloth, to be about 16 inches long from shoulder to bottom of waist and about 36 inches around the bust line, the rest is easy, as it can be pinched in to fit.

Another favorite style is the shawl front bolero or jacket. This is cut in three pieces—one back and two front pieces. The fronts are so cut that by sewing the slashed parts together where the notches show the joining the shawl shaped collar falls easily into its place, it being folded backward where the line of crosses is. It is sewed on the shoulders and sides, and the collar meets naturally and easily in the back and folds down. Very little trimming, if any, is put on this very elegant jacket, as the shawl collar is so dressy, made as it usually is of some extra rich material. Corded silk, moire armure, moire velours and velvet are all employed for the purpose, and where the



HANDSOME NEW BODICES.

rest is plain velvet the collar is of some more ornamental fabric. I noticed one with a line of small jet beads sewed directly upon the edge of the collar. It seems little as I speak of it, but it marked the edge very brightly. A lady may choose her own materials and trimming to all these sleeveless jackets and not go far astray. I forgot to mention that there is a dart to each side of this jacket to fit it to the waist. It fits closer to the figure than the others do.

OLIVE HARPER.

THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

Both Yale and Princeton have had the worry of patching up a new center trio for the line.

Iowa promises to have the fastest eleven of its career in the western intercollegiate championship struggle this season.

Frank Patterson, who last year played substitute end on the Yale eleven, has been engaged to coach the Missouri State university team.

Trainer Robinson, who succeeded Keene Fitzpatrick as coach of the Ann Arbor eleven, is said to be getting great results out of the candidates.

It is charged that inducements have been offered Potter, the star half back of Northwestern university, to go to the University of Michigan.

The University of Pennsylvania football team is now getting down to hard practice. Pennsylvania is very fortunate this year in having a strong scrub team to line up against for practice.

Defender Will Remain a Sloop.

"Fifty thousand dollars will not buy Defender," is the remark reported to have been made recently by W. K. Vanderbilt, principal owner of the famous yacht. "Defender," he continued, "will not be sold at any price for the purpose of being made into a schooner. We are going to keep her a sloop as a possible cup defender in case of a challenge, or, if for no other reason, she will be retained in sloop rig as a trial horse for any new yacht that may be built.

"We believe, not without reason, that Defender is a few years in advance of anything that Watson or any other British designer can turn out, and as she is undoubtedly the fastest sloop in the world it would be suicidal to allow her to be altered at the present time, and even though every other 90 footer sails as a schooner next year Defender will still remain a single sticker."

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They are Massillon People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. When so many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press; are published as facts; when the intelligent reader knows they cannot be true, there is no wonder that people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experience of our citizens, and their public utterance regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see every day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on. The testimony of Mrs. William Blocker of 90 Richville Ave. is as follows "I caught a severe cold about ten years ago that settled in my kidneys so the doctor said and every time I caught cold after that it always went to my back, bringing on kidney complaint with all its attendants, a constant dull pain across the loins and a sharp stinging pain at night in bed. I have taken a number of medicines but Doan's Kidney Pills proved the most successful of them all. I got a box of them at Baltzly's drug store on Erie St. and it was but a short time until I noticed that they were doing me good. They continued to do so until I felt well and strong. Several of my neighbors are now using them. I praise them highly for I think they are worthy of it."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Our Mail Order Department

fully equipped to do you good service in selecting and sending samples, filling orders for goods selected from samples, and in every way possible advancing interests of Shoppers by Mail—Test the matter by sending for full line samples of Dress Goods Silks and Suitings—also write for New Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Dress Goods Specials

For this week—

Extra wide All-Wool Suitings—38 to 48 inches—solid colors, checks and fancy weaves—

35c yard.

Imported Cheviots and Mixtures—large assortment—**50c** yd.

Scotch Mixtures, Tweed Effects, Matelasse Suitings } All imported $1 25 and $1 50 goods, **$1.00** yd

Penn Ave. & Fifth St., PITTSBURG.

For Your Protection we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

CATARRH

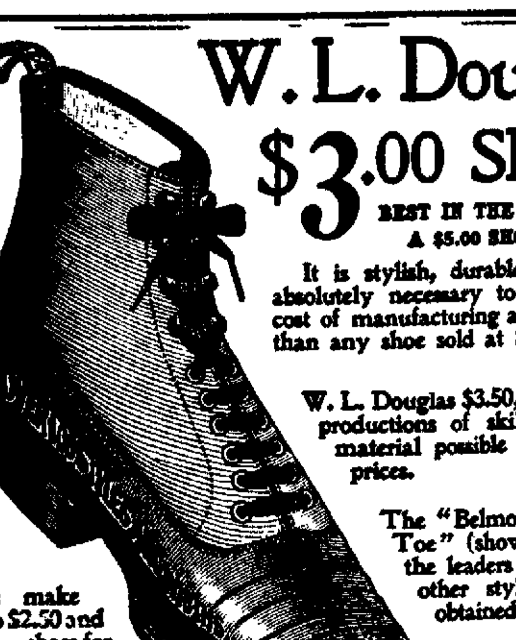


ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

IT WILL CURE. **COLD IN HEAD**

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



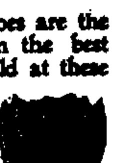
W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE



BEST IN THE WORLD.
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.



The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.

The full line for sale by

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.
If dealer cannot supply you, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass
CATALOGUE FREE.

GEO. SNYDER, 33 East Main Street.



THE BEST WASH BLUE IN USE.

THE AMERICAN BALL BLUE

is not poisonous or injurious to health or fabrics. It is the delight of the laundress, aids in bleaching and gives the washing a rich and elegant hue. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the

AMERICAN BALL BLUE

and be sure you get the genuine article, which has a red stripe in the middle of the package.

Your Stomach Distresses You

after eating a hearty meal, and the result is a chronic case of Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, or a bilious attack.

RIPANS TABULES

Promote Digestion, Regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Purify the Blood, and are a Positive Cure for Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other Diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach. They act gently yet promptly, and perfect digestion follows their use.
Ripans Tabules take the place of an Entire Medicine Chest, and should be kept for use in every family.

Price, 50 Cents a box. At Druggists, or by mail.
RIPANS CHEMICAL CO.,
10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

Taking effect May 10, 1896.

Going East.	No. 1*	No. 3†	No. 5*	N[illegible]
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
Toledo........Lv	8 00	1 50	7 45	....
Oak Harbor	9 03	2 51	8 44	....
Fremont	9 26	3 16	9 07	....
Clyde	9 42	3 33	9 26	....
Bellevue	9 57	3 49	9 40	....
Monroeville	10 12	4 05	10 05	....
Norwalk	10 28	4 16	10 16	....
Wellington	11 07	5 08	11 02	....
Spencer	11 20	5 17	11 11	....
Lodi	11 37	5 33	11 31	....
Creston	11 53	5 48	11 47	....
Orrville	12 24 p	6 17	12 17 a	a. m.
Massillon	1 00	6 50	12 50	6 35
Navarre	1 42	....	......	6 42
Valley Jct.	2 18	......	......	7 12
Canal Dover	2 40	......	......	......
Marietta	7 05	......	......	......
Sherrodsville	2 38	......	......	7 35
Bowerston	2 51	......	......	7 50
Scio	3 05	......	......	8 03
Jewett	3 18	......	......	8 15
Dillonvale	4 15	......	......	9 12
Warrenton	4 33	......	......	9 30
Brilliant	4 52	......	......	9 52
Mingo Jct.	5 00	......	......	10 00
Steubenville	5 10	......	......	10 10
Martin's Ferry	4 58	......	......	9 58
Wheeling	5 10	......	......	10 10

Going West.	No. 6*	No. 8*	No. 2*	N[illegible]
	a. m.	p. m.	...	....
Wheeling	9 00	3 55	......	....
Martin's Ferry	9 12	07	......	....
Steubenville	8 55	3 5	......	....
Mingo Jct.	9 05	4 05	......	....
Brilliant	9 18	4 1	......	....
Warrenton	9 40	4 5	......	....
Dillonvale	9 59	4 54	......	....
Jewett	10 55	5 50	......	....
Scio	11 07	0	......	....
Bowerston	11 19	5	......	....
Leesville	......	......	......	....
Sherrodsville	11 31	6 29	......	....
N. Cumberland	......	......	......	....
Valley Jct.	11 50	6 52	......	....
Navarre	12 26 p	7 24	a. m.	a. m.
Massillon	1 10	7 40	4 45	9 40
Orrville	1 45	......	5 18	10 15
Creston	2 16	......	5 47	10 47
Lodi	2 32	......	6 03	11 08
Spencer	2 49	......	6 19	11 20
Wellington	3 04	......	6 32	11 33
Norwalk	3 54	....	7 19	12 15 p
Monroeville	4 05	......	7 30	12 26
Bellevue	4 21	......	7 46	12 40
Clyde	4 37	......	8 01	1 06
Fremont	4 55	....	8 18	1 24
Oak Harbor	5 19	....	8 42	1 49
Toledo........Ar	6 20	...	9 45	2 50

Huron Division.

From Norwalk	No. 10	From Huron....	No. 9
	a. m.		p. m.
Norwalk.....Lv	5 35	Huron,.......Lv	5 30
Milan	6 00	Milan,	6 00
Huron........Ar	6 30	Norwalk......Ar	6 25

*Daily.—(Trains Nos. 1, 6, 2, 5, 7, 8.
†Daily except Sunday.

JAMES M. HALL,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Co.

Time table in effect July 19, 1896

North Bound	[illegible]	No. 4	6	8
Central Standard	a m	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bridgeport	.....	*6 06	12 25	4 45
Uhrichsville, arr.		8 10	2 35	7 00
Uhrichsville, dep.	5 [illegible]	8 10	*2 35	7 00
New Philadelphia	5 52	8 28	2 53	7 19
Canal Dover	5 [illegible]	8 36	3 00	7 26
Strasburg	5 55	8 49	3 13	7 39
Justus	6 [illegible]	9 06	3 30	7 58
Massillon	6 3[illegible]	9 25	3 45	8 15
Warwick	6 5[illegible]	9 50	4 10	....
Sterling	7 1[illegible]	10 12	4 33	....
Chippewa Lake	7 32	10 26	4 48	....
Medina	7 [illegible]	10 37	5 00	....
Lester	7 45	10 45	5 10	....
Lester Junc.	8 27	10 50	5 44	....
Grafton	8 [illegible]	11 07	6 08	.....
Elyria	9 0[illegible]	11 21	6 21	....
Lorain	9 1[illegible]	11 35	6 35	....
Lester Junc.	7 5[illegible]	10 49	5 15	....
Cleveland	[illegible]	*11 50	*8 15	....

South Bound.	1	3		
Valley Depot.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m	p. m.
Lv. Cleveland	*7 20	1 00	*4 3	....
Lester Junc.	8 19	1 57	5 [illegible]4	..
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 1[illegible]	†7 35
Elyria	7 15	1 19	4 2[illegible]	7 45
Grafton	7 32	1 36	4 [illegible]	8 01
Lester Junc.	7 50	1 53	5 05	†8 19
Lester	8 22	2 00	5 39	......
Medina	8 31	2 09	6 [illegible]	....
Chippewa Lake	8 42	2 20	6 0[illegible]	..
Sterling	8 57	2 36	6 1[illegible]	7
Warwick	9 20	2 56	6 37	a. m.
Massillon	9 47	3 22	7 04	6 30
Justus	10 03	3 39	7 21	6 46
Strasburg	10 20	3 56	7 35	7 08
Canal Dover	10 35	4 09	7 52	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 42	4 17	8 00	7 2[illegible]
Uhrichsville, arr.	*11 00	4 37	*9 [illegible]0	7 44
Uhrichsville, dep.	11 2[illegible]	4 52	†8 2[illegible]	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	7 00	†10 30	10 00

Electric cars from Bridgeport, to Wheeling a. m., p. m., p. m., p. m. Electric cars to Bridgeport a. m., p. m., p. m.
*Daily.
†Sunday only between points marked.†
All other trains daily except Sunday.
On Sundays train 1 runs to Urichsville only and on same days train 6 starts from Uhrichsville instead of Bridgeport.
For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,
M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9 AM	3 PM	15 PM	31 AM	11 PM
Pittsb'gh lv	*7 00	†1 40	*6 30	†5 00	*5 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 43	7 30	6 16	5 49
Columbiana "		3 45		7 23	
Leetonia "	9 12	3 52		7 35	
Salem "	9 25	4 09	8 24	7 50	6 37
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 35	8 55	8 20	6 55
Alliance lv.	9 55	4 40	8 55	8 20	PM
Maximo "		4 55		8 37	
Louisville "		5 05		8 49	
Canton "	10 26	5 2[illegible]	9 27	9 05	
Massillon "	10 38	5 40	9 43	9 22	
Lawrence "		5 52		9 37	
Burton City "		f6 00		9 44	
Orrville "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55	
Smithville "		6 20		10 10	
Wooster "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22	
Shreve "		6 50		10 44	
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 54	
Lakeville "		7 0[illegible]		10 57	
Loudonville "		7 1[illegible]		11 10	
Perrysville "		7 25		11 2[illegible]	3[illegible]
Lucas "		7 4[illegible]		11 4[illegible]	AM
Mansfield "	12 25	7 53	11 30	11 50	[illegible]
Crestline ar	12 53	8 5	11 59	12 [illegible]	[illegible] 2
Crestline lv	1 15	PM	12 [illegible]	[illegible] 05	[illegible]
Lima "	2 50		2 [illegible]	3 34	[illegible]
Van Wert "	4		[illegible]	4 33	1[illegible]
Ft. Wayne "	4 2[illegible]		[illegible]	5 0[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw "	5 3[illegible]		4 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 [illegible]3
Plymouth "	6 06		[illegible]	7 [illegible]	1 [illegible]
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 [illegible]	8 [illegible]4	3 10
Chicago ar.	9 00		8 [illegible]0	9 55	4 55
	PM		AM	[illegible]	PM

Eastward.	29 AM	8 PM	4 PM	6 AM	32 AM	10 AM
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*1[illegible]	*2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 72	1 35	4 01		
Plymouth "	10 38	5 45	2 [illegible]	5 00		
Warsaw "	11 30	6 26	3 56	5 39		
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 23	6 52		
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 4	6 45			
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 45	8 30		
Bucyrus "	5 19	11 19	9 55	0 09		
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 35	10 50	†5 20	
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	11 00	11 15	5 45	
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	5 58	
Perrysville "	7 09			11 41	6 1[illegible]	
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6 17	
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 27	
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 12	6 31	
Shreve "	7 41			12 23	6 39	
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 14	12 42	7 00	
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11	
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 38	1 10	7 25	
Burton City "	8 37				7 32	
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 40	
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 03	1 46	7 55	
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 21	2 05	8 12	
Louisville "	9 35			2 29	8 25	
Maximo "	f9 45			2 32	8 36	
Alliance ar	10 01	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50	
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40	*9 [illegible]5
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 31	3 40	10 10	9 53
Leetonia "	10 45		2 47	3 50	10 25	
Columbiana "	10 54		2 55		10 34	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	4 00	4 45	11 45	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15	11 30
	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 9 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 33 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11.

Dark Faced type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Meals. f Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 3 and 9 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent,
5-17-96-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect November 24, 1895

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 14.	No. 4.	No. 2.	No. 16
Massillon	A. M.	A. M 7 30	A M 11 30	P. M. 3 30
Canton	5 33	8 15	P M 12 32	4 14
Akron	6 22	9 05	1 33	5 04
Cleveland	8 10	10 1[illegible]	2 55	6 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No 15
Cleveland	A. M 7 10	A. M 11 00	P. M 3 15	P. M. 6 30
Akron	8 27	P M 12 03	4 25	7 31
Canton	9 41	1 08	5 35	8 45
Massillon	11 10	2 10	6 10	9 15

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Ticket office, C. H. Rudolph's Jewelry Store No. 21 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC R. R

INTERURBAN DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Oct 11, 1896, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square, Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, on schedule time, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a. m.	12 30 a. m.	6 30 p. m
6 30 a. m.	1 18 p. m.	7 06 p. m
7 06 a. m.	1 54 p. m.	7 42 p. m
7 42 a. m.	2 30 p. m.	8 30 p. m
8 30 a. m.	3 30 p. m.	9 30 p. m
9 30 a. m.	4 30 p. m.	10 30 p. m.
10 30 a. m.	5 06 p. m.	
11 30 a. m.	5 42 p. m.	

*Daily, except Sunday.

All Massillon trains after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information, apply to F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt., Massillon.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

OUTLANDISH HOBBIES.

Queer Collections Made by Persons of Abnormal Tastes.

A BOSTONIAN GATHERS BONES.

An Englishman's Strange Predilection For Brewsome Relics of Murders—An Actress Collects Rare Cigarettes, and a Negro Has a Fancy For Rabbits' Feet.

At one time or another in his life every normally constituted male of the Anglo-Saxon races who has opportunity becomes a collector. It may be birds' eggs that he collects or beetles or stamps or coins or wild plants, but in one line or another the mania for collecting is as inevitable as whooping cough or mumps. This mania sometimes develops strange and abnormal tastes. Such an instance is related by The Pall Mall Gazette.

The collector is an elderly man with a passion for crime. Not that he has any criminal traits himself. Quite the contrary, but he takes the most intense interest in murders and other crimes of importance. As he is wealthy, he is able to make a practical application of his hobby. Every year there takes place in Paris a sale of articles which have belonged to famous criminals—the clothing they wore while committing their crimes, their weapons, their masks, the letters or papers found upon them when arrested. At this sale the old man is an energetic bidder. In the course of a score of years he has collected the paraphernalia of 90 murders, almost complete, not to mention those of various minor crimes. One of the bitternesses of his life is that a German collector succeeded in purchasing the boots which a famous French criminal wore when he beat his mistress to death. What renders the boots particularly valuable in his eyes is the fact that the blood marks show with distinctness. He has the trousers and shirt, and he makes repeated offers to his German rival for the boots, which are always answered by that worthy's bid for the garments.

The old man also keeps detailed newspaper reports of all the crimes to which he has fallen heir, and on the date when the crime was committed he dons the clothes of the perpetrator and wears them all day. Formerly he was in the habit of repairing to the scene of the crime; but, after being recognized as the criminal in a suburb of London and almost killed by a mob, he gave over that form of amusement. Any of his visitors is at liberty to try on the interesting collection of garments.

"I always feel," says he, "that I am imbued with the sentiments of the criminal when I put on his clothes. It gives one a strange feeling of life and vigor."

It gave him a strange experience, too, last year, for while wandering about in the character of a murderess he was arrested for masquerading in woman's clothing. Strange to say, he is the mildest and most timid of men in character and possesses none of the characteristics of the criminal whose emotions he so loves to feel. It is undoubtedly a like abnormal feeling in a less degree which impels persons to carry away the most senseless mementos from the scenes of murders. A tree under which a woman was mysteriously killed in a New Jersey city last year was hacked half in two by the knives of memento fiends.

Even more grewsome than the collection of the foreigner was that of a Boston man who died some years ago having such a collection of human bones in his house that the police supposed they had discovered a wholesale murderer too late. That man had been for years getting human bones together where there was anything peculiar about the human being to whom the bones had belonged. For skeletons as such he cared little, and his closets did not contain half a dozen complete skeletons, although the police found materials for 50. What he particularly sought was a bony reminiscence of any noted criminal or peculiar accident. So far as is known, he did not go about his collecting in an illegitimate way. Grave robbing was not in his line. But if he heard of a man who was to be hanged he would bargain with that man for a knee bone or a forearm and pay a decent price for the article. Unidentified corpses were matters of interest to him, and he would travel several hundred miles to get the skull of an unrecognized victim of foul play. Once, while going to the scene of a murder, he was hurt internally in a railroad collision. On recovering his senses after the shock he found himself lying near a man whose right leg was hanging by a few shreds of flesh. The surgeons were at work on the man, who was conscious. The collector promptly proceeded to bargain with him.

"You'll never walk on that leg again," he said.

"No," replied the sufferer coolly. "I guess it's no good to me now."

"It is to me, though," said the collector eagerly. "I'll buy it of you. What'll you take for it?"

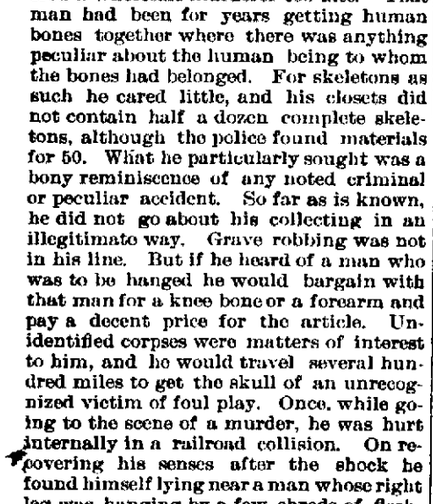
"The accident insurance company pays me $500 for it, but I don't suppose they'll want it. What'll you give?"

"Fifty dollars."

"It's your leg."

Then, having completed the bargain, they both fainted away.

That leg bone was often pointed out with pride by the second owner as being not



BARGAINING FOR A LEG.

only an interesting surgical exhibit, but also as an evidence of his business ability under trying circumstances. In his collection was also a right hand which he had often shaken in life, it having been the property of an intimate friend of his. A bazz saw was the medium through which it came into his possession, the friend having sent it to him after its removal. The most prized of his single exhibits was a six fingered hand belonging to a professional criminal. None of his friends was able to bring this man to a comprehension of the uncanny nature of his pursuit.

Next to human remains, human imitations are perhaps the most grewsome objects of the collector's art. The Pall Mall Gazette tells of a man who collects all the automatons he can find, and when he is unable to find any new ones he designs novel ones for himself. One of his machine made men is a magician who sits facing a small frame in which are a number of query cards. On a card being selected and handed to the magician he drops it into one of the slits, upon which a door in the frame flies open and another card bearing a reply to the query appears. Other exhibits in this odd museum are a letter writer who writes a two page letter touching upon topics of the day, a squalling baby and a young lady who plays four tunes upon the piano without waiting for an encore.

A man in this city has a complete collection of all the automatic toys, sidewalk miniature machines and toy puzzles that have come out since the 15 block puzzle began populating the lunatic asylums. In number these amount to nearly 2,000, representing, however, an expenditure of less than $150. Ten times that amount wouldn't purchase the collection.



MARIE MATHER, THE CIGARETTE COLLECTOR.

An odd fad is that of Marie von Zeiber Mather, an actress who has an extraordinary collection of cigarettes. In her exhibit are weeds of the kind smoked by royalty and many others that are remarkable.

Miss Mather's cigarettes are on exhibition at her home in New York. Each one is mounted in a rosewood case on a gold pin. She has cigarettes from Sumatra, Hindustan and Egypt, two that were made in Ireland, one from the Prince of Wales' box and one from a box of the Count de Castellane.

Miss Mather is of a well connected German family and was for years successfully connected with "Robin Hood." She was the late P. S. Gilmore's leading soprano singer and is a composer of merit and reputation.

Strange as it may seem, it is a Londoner, not a Bostonian, who collects beans.

"My collection comprises beans from every part of the world, some of them being extremely rare," he says. "If a man brings me a dozen of a new variety, I have to buy the whole assortment, for the value of the collection depends upon the scarcity of the specimens, and if a dozen other collectors had that particular bean its worth to me would be enormously decreased. You can easily see that beans are expensive to collect. My collection has cost me £1,500, and I pay a gentleman £40 a year to write out its history on each bean. You can read the writing with a magnifying glass."

Still more remarkable in the edible line is a collection of hundreds of grains of rice upon each grain of which is written a stanza of "In Memoriam." This method of perpetuating Tennyson cost its contriver thousands of dollars. The same collector has 500 stuffed birds of common species, each decked out in gorgeous feathers of other birds, mostly of tropical species. What the sense of this collection is nobody, not even the owner, has ever been able to explain. The collector is surely the most advanced of his kind, for in addition to these exhibits he has also a valuable collection of intricate silver work, mainly in minute patterns. Another collector keeps hundreds of jars of tea on his shelves, from which he occasionally gives tea luncheons, at which only this beverage and delicate wafers are served. Still another has amassed no fewer than 106 mechanical piping bullfinches, which are a continual source of anxiety to him lest their pipes should get out of order.

It remained for a New York negro to collect rabbits' feet. Every colored man knows the mysterious value of a rabbit's left hind foot, and all negro gamblers carry them for luck. Many white gamblers do also. But old Joe has never attained any remarkable luck from his many rabbits' feet. He hangs about the big markets, going through the rubbish heaps and refuse barrels in search of the treasures he prizes. Nothing else appeals to him. How he makes a living is not known to the market men. All his time is spent about the markets. Occasionally he sells one of his treasures to a gambler or a curio seeker, but most of them he keeps strung on a cord which hangs about his neck. He is very old, but declares that he has as many years of life left as he has rabbits' feet, as they ward off disease as well as ill luck.

Collecting strange things will undoubtedly continue as long as human nature develops along abnormal lines and will broaden as new inventions broaden the field.

WIFE'S TEN COMMANDMENTS

Husband Gets a Divorce When He Shows Them to the Court.

Judge Hancey of Chicago granted William Schineckebier a divorce when shown the new "Ten Commandments" William's wife had set up for his observance. Here they are:

These are the new commandments ten
Which wives now make for married men:

1. Remember that I am thy wife,
   That thou must cherish all thy life.
2. Thou shalt not stay out late at night
   When lodges, friends or clubs invite.
3. Thou shalt not smoke, indoor or out,
   Or chew tobacco "round about."
4. Thou shalt with praise receive my pies,
   Nor pastry made by me despise.
5. My mother thou shalt strive to please
   And let her live with us in ease.
6. Remember 'tis thy duty clear
   To dress me well throughout the year.
7. Thou shalt in manner mild and meek
   Give me thy wages every week.
8. Thou shalt not be a drinking man,
   But live on prohibition plan.
9. Thou shalt not flirt, but must allow
   Thy wife such freedom anyhow.
10. Thou shalt get up when baby cries
    And try the child to tranquilize.

These my commandments from day to day
Implicitly thou shalt obey.

Schineckebier also showed that his wife had been unfaithful.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

IN THE STABLE.

The Durability and Desirability of Cement Floors—How to Make Them.

There is no doubt about the durability and desirability of cement floors for stables, for walks and many other purposes, and where the right kind of sand or gravel can be had without much cost such floors are not expensive as to first cost, and in the long run would be cheaper than wood. The materials required are Portland cement (inferior cement is not likely to be satisfactory, and is quite sure to be the costliest in the end), and good, sharp, clean sand or coarse gravel. If the latter contains some stones up to the size of a hen's egg, no harm will be done.

The sand or gravel must be free from earthy substances. Clay or mold in it will make weak places in the floor, making it practically worthless. The proportions of the two should be one of cement to four of sand, which makes a strong but not very smooth fabric. If a fine, smooth finish is required, make a thinner mortar of half and half fine sand and cement and apply a thin coat, say half an inch thick, after the first has set.

If where it will not freeze, any solid earth foundation will do. But if freezing and heaving are possible, make the base of sandy soil well compacted. The cement base should not be a mortar, as for plastering, but thick and crumbly, and so worked together that the whole mass will be moist, and that both materials will be thoroughly incorporated. Each particle of sand needs to be in contact with some cement. The mixing should be thorough while dry, and after the water is added the mixing necessary to make the whole moist will be sufficient.

On a good foundation 2 to 2½ inches thick is sufficient to give all the strength required. As the cement is spread it needs to be compacted with a pounder of some kind. If properly made, such a floor becomes as hard and durable as rock. In many cities the very best of sidewalks and even street gutters are made in the manner described, according to Mountain Stockman, authority for the foregoing.

Curing Corn Fodder.

When corn fodder is cut while the weather is still dry, it will cure in better shape and with less loss if put up in small cocks rather than in stooks. The reason, as explaind by American Cultivator, is that as the days shorten and nights rapidly lengthen there is not sunlight and warmth enough in the daytime to cure the stalks as rapidly as they should be. In the cock the stalks will heat, bringing the temperature up to 100 or more, night as well as day. If a little dry straw is thrown on the cock so as to absorb the moisture at night, when the outside cold air condenses it, the stalks below it will come out green looking, yet slightly softened from the heat to which they have been subjected. Stalks thus cured will be eaten much more readily than stalks that have dried up by being exposed in stooks to drying winds.

All farmers have noticed that in winter it is the corn stalks that have been heated and even molded in the mow that will be preferred by cows to stalks that have been dried in the wind and without the heat needed to soften the outer shell of the stalk. The moist stalks are also more nutritious, as in drying out the carbon in them turns into woody fiber, nearly indigestible. In putting up the cocks they should be small, so as not to heat too much and blacken the stalks. For the same reason, they should not be left long before being drawn to the barn or mow.

Fertilizers on Meadows.

A Prairie Farmer correspondent writes:

I know nothing better than good barnyard manure for meadows, either clover or timothy. It is my practice to begin the application of manure just as soon as the hay crop is secured. I apply throughout the fall and winter. I think best results come from that applied in the fall before the ground is frozen. I would not manure a meadow heavily. I believe better results come from a light and even application. It should be thoroughly harrowed in the early spring, and if there is much coarse, strawy manure it should be raked up and drawn off. If the meadow consists of timothy, alsike and red clover, it may be sown before harrowing. Much of the seed will germinate and grow and add materially to the value of the meadow, especially if it is to be kept down two or more years.

Is Loco Poisonous?

A well known ranchman of the Texas Panhandle, writing in Farm, Field and Fireside, says:

I know that loco is very poisonous to all animal life, and I know that no poison can be found in it until it has been allowed to ferment. When an animal takes it into its system, it ferments in the stomach and the poison affects the brain. The slower the digestive powers of the animal the more noticeable and severe the effect. Hence horses are more severely hurt by it. Horses and cattle both eat it, and it is dangerous to both.

Asparagus Beds.

New beds can be made in either the fall or the spring. American Gardening notes the advantage of fall planting and tells how to prepare the beds:

Before planting thoroughly prepare the beds by trenching and working in a good dressing of rich manure at the same time. For a small garden beds should be made 5 feet wide. Plant 8 rows in a bed; 1 foot or 15 inches between the plants is sufficient space; 2-year-old plants are good for the purpose.

ACHES AND PAINS.

All manner of aches and pains, external and internal, yield to the healing and soothing qualities of Lightning Hot Drops, whether of sciatic neuralgic or rheumatic origin. Toothache, earache, faceache and headache can all be quickly and easily cured by the use of this wonderful remedy. It also cures corns, bunions, chilblains and frost bites.

Lightning Hot Drops is certainly a grand thing to have in the house. It is a pleasant remedy to use, and is wonderfully effective in all the minor ills of man and beast. It is always ready for external and internal use, and when sweetened the little folks like it. And it affords such a quick and complete release from the pain and misery of wounds and acute disorders and all sorts of aches and pains, that after we have once got acquainted with its work we buy it again and again. Briefly speaking, Lightning Hot Drops prevents or cures all disorders of the stomache and bowels.

Lightning Hot Drops kills any ache or pain, external or internal.

Lightning Hot Drops heals any kind of flesh wound, old sores, etc

Lightning Hot Drops neutralizes the poison of the bites of animals, snakes insects, etc.

Lightning Hot Drops cures corns, bunions, chilblains, frostbites, etc.

And then Lightning Hot Drops only cost 25c a bottle

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HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

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Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators, bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit, and Cleveland and Put in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

Foolish Salesman.

Lundy Foot, the Dublin tobacconist, laid the foundation of his large fortune by saying to each dirty, ragged little girl, as he handed her the pennyworth of snuff she had asked for, "Thank you, my dear; please come again." The largest retail grocery business in Boston was built up by the founder's rule to his salesmen, "Treat every servant girl as you would her mistress if she were buying." The Saturday Evening Gazette tells of an air- salesman in a Boston dry goods house who had a fall by failure of courtesy to a purchaser.

A young lady was in search of some material to use for a waist with a very handsome silk skirt, and she advanced to the counter where this particular clerk was presiding. She was quietly dressed. She did not scintillate with spangles and gilt belts, and her sleeves and skirt did not extend to the full width of space between the counters, consequently the clerk decided that she did not come from the magic precincts of the Back Bay.

Attracted by a certain piece of goods, she asked the price and width. The man answered shortly, "Three dollars a yard, 47 inches wide." She looked at various other things on the counter, and then returning to the first thing as the most pleasing she said politely:

"Will you please give me a sample of this?"

The man did not move. "I told you that was $3 a yard," he said.

The girl looked at him. "Yes?" she said. "The silk with which I intend to use it cost $3.75 a yard, but I think I can make this stuff of yours do, as it is only for house wear."

A smile stole over the faces of two or three shoppers, and the salesman cut the sample with a meekness that would have done credit to Moses. But that girl says she'll go without a dress rather than buy a yard of that man.

Glue.

In making glue break the sheets into small pieces, cover them with strong vinegar and let them soak a few hours. Then heat to boiling. When the glue becomes cold, it should be like a jelly. When the glue is to be used, the vessel containing it should be placed in a dish of boiling water to soften the glue.

His Preference.

She blushed prettily as she told the sister of her best young man that she thought she would buy a birthday present for him.

"You know him better than I do," she said, "so I have come to you for advice."

"Yes?" said the sister inquiringly.

"Oh, yes, indeed. What would you advise me to get?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied the sister carelessly. "I could only advise you in general terms. From what I know of him, however, he will appreciate something that can be easily pawned better than something that cannot."—Chicago Post.



REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings,"—and

Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! You can be cured!

How? By using

Warner's Safe Cure

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers,

But to-day well, and stay so.

There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words true.

Write to-day for free treatment blank. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.

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The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

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Never before in the nation's history have there been so many failures of large manufacturing establishments. We have watched their assignment sales closely and bought, and will offer to our patrons some of the most remarkable bargains you may ever again have the privilege to secure. Prices are good only for present stock. And it will be for your interest to secure the goods advertised quickly. Bring this adv. with you AND DON'T WAIT. Goods advertised will be sold for Spot Cash Only. . . . . .

$10.98 - Bedroom Suites! - $10.98

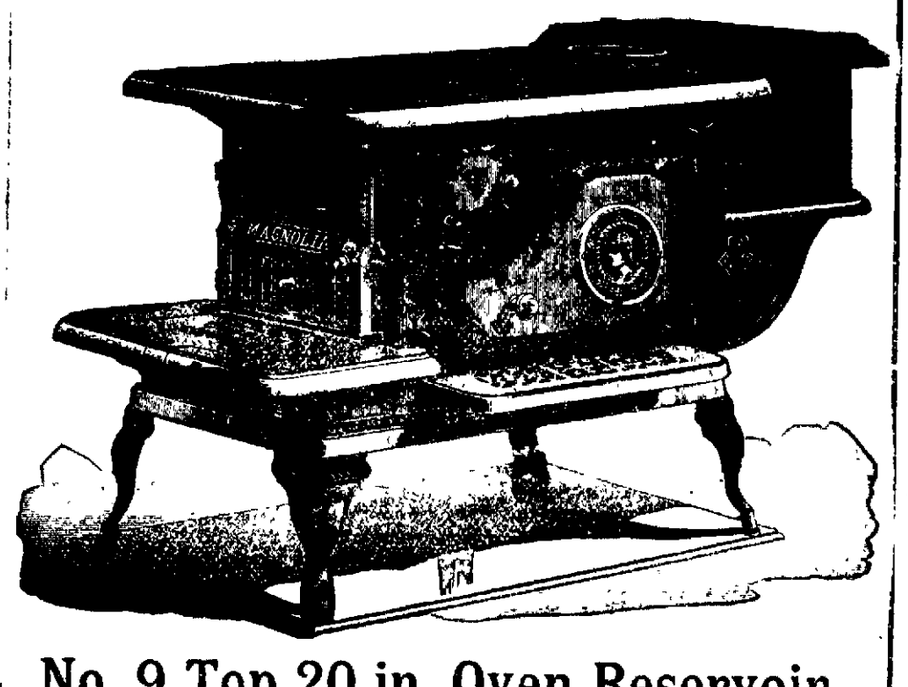
3-piece Antique Bedroom Suite, $10.98.

A handsome Mahogany Finish Suite, 48 inch Dresser, Swell Top, 28x34 French Bevel Pattern Mirror, $25.00.

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A Solid Oak Brace Arm Cane Seat Chair, only $5.00 per 6.

A Solid Oak Brack Arm Cane Seat Rocker, only 98c each.



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PRICE OF SILVER.

REASONS WHY IT WOULD NOT RISE TO $1.29 AN OUNCE IN GOLD.

Bryan's Opinion Versus All Historical Facts—He Admits That a Panic Would Usher In His Millennium—As Price of Silver Would Not Go Up, the Panic Would Be Unparalleled.

Mr. Bryan says he does not believe the silver dollar would depreciate to 51 cents or at all, but would continue to be worth 100 cents in gold, as now. Is this view sound?

If the silver dollar under free coinage is to remain worth 100 cents in gold, it is apparent that silver bullion must become worth $1.29 an ounce, for if worth less bullion holders would coin it for the profit, and this process would continue until no profit remained—that is, until the value of the silver dollar was just the same as the value of the bullion in it.

To do this it is necessary to raise the value of the world's stock of silver, which exceeds $4,000,000,000, from 65 cents, its present price, to $1.29 an ounce.

Mr. Bryan admits this. In his speech of acceptance he said, "We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world."

The question, therefore, is, would the demand in the United States for silver dollars over and above the present stock of 437,000,000 of them be sufficient to double the value of the world's stock of silver?

Mr. Bryan says it will, but admits he can't prove it, adding, "Neither can you prove that it won't." In Brooklyn, on Sept. 24, he said: "You cannot prove by mathematics that we can maintain a parity. Neither can you prove that we cannot."

The United States has had some experience in trying to raise the price of the world's stock of coin above its market value.

In 1860 the bullion in a silver dollar was worth $1.03 in gold, and the gold dollar, measured by silver, was depreciated 3 per cent. Our mints were open to the free coinage of gold as well as of silver. Did that raise the price of gold to par with silver? Not at all. Although the world's stock of gold is much smaller than its stock of silver, and although it was only necessary to raise it 3 per cent, we could not accomplish it.

This lasted from 1834 to 1860 and down to 1873. The price of gold bullion was not raised, and, being the cheaper currency, it drove the silver out of circulation. As no silver had been in circulation for over 35 years, in 1873, after full debate, this coin was omitted from our coinage list.

In 1792, under the ratio of 15 to 1 in force at that time, the bullion in a gold dollar was worth 3 cents more than the silver dollar, and the silver dollar, measured by gold, was depreciated 3 per cent. Silver, being the cheaper metal, drove gold entirely out of circulation for more than 40 years—i. e., until 1834—when the government changed the ratio from 15 to 1 to 16 to 1, with the effect seen above.

In 1860 we were a nation of over 30,000,000 of people and had no silver on hand. Now we are a nation of about 70,000,000 of people, but have 437,000,000 of silver dollars on hand.

If, with all our power, in 1860 we were unable to raise the bullion value of gold but 3 per cent, how can we expect to raise the bullion value of a larger quantity of silver not merely 3 per cent, but fully 32 times 3—i. e., 96 per cent?

If, in 1860, with over 30,000,000 of people, we had been able to raise the bullion value of gold just 3 per cent to par, then, being 2⅓ times as great a people now as we were then, we might expect to raise the bullion price of silver 2⅓ times as high—that is, 7 per cent—but how could we expect to raise its price, not 7 per cent alone, but more than thirteen times 7 per cent—i. e., 96 per cent—especially when the only power we have to raise it with is our demand for silver dollars, and that demand is already supplied to the extent of $437,000,000?

Yet, unless we succeed in thus nearly doubling the price of the entire world's stock of silver, the price of bullion must inevitably pull the value of the silver dollar down, as bullion would be coined as long as there was a profit—i. e., till the values met.

Mr. Bryan has presented his beliefs on this subject. Opposed to them stand facts and history, and not merely history of this country alone, but of all countries.

But it is to be noted that even if the silver dollar did not depreciate we would not escape a panic, as foreign and domestic creditors believe it would depreciate, and would consequently call in debts and force sales just the same.

Mr. Bryan fully admits that a panic must result even if the silver dollar does not depreciate. In the Chicago convention he said, "When you come before us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests, we reply that you have disturbed our business interests." And the St. Louis Globe-Democrat reported his saying: "I think it (meaning the victory of the free coinage movement) will cause a panic. But the country is in a deplorable condition, and it will take extreme measures to restore it to a condition of prosperity."

Therefore a panic is confessedly certain to follow Bryan's election, whether silver depreciates or not.

If, as our own experience and all history show, the silver dollar must drop to about 50 cents, the disastrous consequences which will follow will probably be unparalleled in our history.

We'll wager that the Kentucky fowl which lays eggs stamped "16 to 1" is not a hen, but a goose

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.

WHEAT—No. 1 old, 80@81c; No. 2 red, 79@80c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 32½@33c; No 2 shelled, 31@32c; high mixed shelled, 29@30c; mixed ear, 29@29c

OATS—No. 1 white, 26@26½c; No. 2 do, 25@25½c; extra No 3 white, 24@24½c, light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.25@11.75; No. 2, $9.50@10.50; packing, $6.50@7.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $7.50@8.00; wagon hay, $14.00@15.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@55c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@45c; spring chickens, 39@40c per pair; dressed chickens, 10@11c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 11@12c per pound; live ducks, 75@90c per pair; dressed, 15@16c; live turkeys, 8@9c per pound; live geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair.

GAME—Prairie hens, $4.50@5.00 per dozen; pheasants, $5.00@6.00 per dozen; quail, $2.50 per dozen; venison saddles, 22@23c per pound

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22½@23c; do creamery, 21½@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@20c; fancy country roll, 16@18c; low grade and cooking, 8@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York full cream, 10@10½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss in tubs, 11@11½c; limburger, new, 7½@8c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11c; Swiss in square blocks, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 17@18c; seconds, 15@15c

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PITTSBURG, Oct. 20.

CATTLE—Receipts Monday was 105 cars; market slow and a shade lower. Today the receipts are light; the market is steady at yesterday's prices We quote as follows. Prime, $4.30@4.50; good, $4.10@4.30; tidy, $3.75@4.00; good butchers, $3.60@3.85; fair, $3.40@3.70; common, $2.75@3.40; bulls, stags and cows $2.00@3.40; bologna cows, $5.00@15.00, fresh cows and springers, $26.00@45.00

HOGS—Receipts Monday was 40 cars; market ruled steady at last week's closing prices Today's receipts about 8 cars; quality only fair We would quote prices as follows. Prime medium weights, $3.60@3.65, fair to best Yorkers, $3.50@3.55; common to fair Yorkers, $3.40@3.45, heavy, $3.30@3.45; pigs, $2.75@3.25, roughs, $2.25@3.15

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts Monday was 40 double-deck cars, market ruled dull and 10c lower Today the receipts are 6 cars market dull nothing doing We quote prices Prime, $3.30@3.40; good, $3.15@3.25, fair $2.60@2.90, common, $1.75@2.25; culls, 75c@$1.25 Lambs—Choice $4.20@4.40, common to good $3.90@4.10 veal calves, $5.00@5.50 heavy and thin calves, $3.00@3.50

CINCINNATI Oct 20

HOGS—Market active and strong at $3.50@3.60 Receipts, 400 head, shipments, 1,000 head

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.15@4.25 Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 600 head

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market dull at $1.75@3.25 Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 700 head Lambs—Market steady at $2.75@4.10

NEW YORK, Oct 20

WHEAT—Spot market irregular, No 1 hard, 87¾c.

CORN—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 32c

OATS—Spot market weaker; No. 2, 23½c.

CATTLE—No trading. European cables quote American steers at 10@11c per pound dressed weight; sheep at 9@10c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7¼@8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep very dull; lambs easier. Sheep, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Market firm at $3.60@4.00.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The stock market, with two or three exceptions, was very weak. Sugar opened at 110½ and then declined. The strong stocks were registered L. N. & T. C. I. They opened strong but did not have much action. The market was active and very nervous. Sugar was strong at the opening on report that Arbuckle would not build a refinery. There is said to be an old short interest of considerable proportion in the market. Flower & Co. bought about 5,000 shares of gas yesterday.

Chicago—Wheat opened weak and lower this morning on account of the poor response the foreigners made to the rise in our markets yesterday at the close, and it was helped by the absence of out side buying. Good advises say wheat is bound to go to a dollar, and these are just the breaks to buy on. The exports of wheat and flour were 330,000 bushels. Our second Liverpool cable reads: "The opening was firm but the close was one penny lower. Five carloads of wheat have been taken engaged for Calcutta. Bradstreet wheat report: East of Rockies increased, 3,880,000 bushels; Europe, increased, 2,184,000 bushels; total increase, 6,064,000 bushels; corn, increased, 2,740,000.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
May	82⅝	82⅝	80	80
Dec.	77⅛	78⅛	75⅛	75¼
Oats.				
Dec.	18¼	18⅞	18	18⅛
May	22	22	21¼	21¼
Corn.				
Dec.	25	25⅛	21⅛	21¼
May	28¾	28⅞	27⅛	27⅛
Pork				
Dec	6 97	6 97	6 97	6 97
Jan.	7 95	8 00	7 82	7 85
Lard.				
Dec.	4 27	4 27	4 20	4 20
Jan.	4 50	4 50	4 40	4 40

Cash Wheat, 72½. " Corn 22¾. " Pork 6 95 " Lard 4 17.

TOLEDO, Oct. 20.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 84.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	open-ing	high	low	close
American sugar	110¼	111¼	1 9⅛	109½
American Tobacco	71⅛	71⅝	69⅞	71
C. B. & Q.	73⅜	73½	72⅝	72¾
Chicago gas	65½	66	64¾	65
Canada Southern	46⅞	47⅛	46⅝	47
Lake Shore	147½			141½
Louisville & Nashville	44⅝	44⅝	43½	44
General electric	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27½
Manhattan	91⅜	91⅝	90⅛	90¾
Northwest	100¾	101	100	100
St Paul	72⅛	72⅜	71⅝	71¾
Western Union	84	84½	83¾	84½

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce at this date, October 21 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	80
Wheat (new)	77
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	25 28
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 00
Timothy Seed	$1 10-11 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middlings, per 100 lbs	75
Hay, (old)	$10 00-12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-8 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	15
Lard, per pound	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 60
Potatoes, new	20
Onions	40-50
Apples, new	20 25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Chickens, spring, dressed	10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-16
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4- 5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Fact That Doctors

frequently advise change of air and climate to those suffering from catarrh is proof that catarrh is a local and climatic disease. Therefore, unless you can leave home and business, you should use Ely's Cream Balm. Applied directly to the seat of the disease, it effects instant relief and a satisfactory cure after short continuance. No mercury nor injurious drug is contained in the Balm.

"I am an old soldier of the Rebellion. A year ago I was in bed all winter with chronic rheumatism. Three doctors failed to give me relief. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters put me on my feet. It is worth its weight in gold." W. B. Knapp, Litchfield, Hillsdale, Co., Mich.

Times for Holding Court of Common Pleas, A. D 1897.

State of Ohio, Ninth Judicial District.

It is ordered that the terms of the Court of Common Pleas of the several counties in said district for the year 1897, be fixed as follows, to-wit:

Ashtabula County, on January 4th, March 23rd, October 18th.

Geauga county on January 4th March 23rd, October 18th.

Lake county on February 1st, April 19th, November 15th.

Columbiana county on January 18th, April 26th, September 13th.

Carroll county on February 15th, May 10th, November 8th.

Stark county on January 4th, May 3rd, September 20th

Mahoning county on January 11th, May 3rd, September 20th

Trumbull county on February 1st, May 10th, October 4th.

Portage county on January 4th, April 5th, September 6th.

Said courts to open at 10 o'clock A. M.

ISAAC H. TAYLOR,
PHILIP M. SMITH,
THOMAS T. MCCARTY,
J. R. JOHNSTON,
GEO. F. ROBINSON,
F. I. GILLMER,
WM. P HOWLAND,
D. W. CANFIELD, Judges.

Dated October 13th, 1896.

State of Ohio, } ss.
Stark County }

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the day of the commencement of each term of the Common Pleas Courts in each County of said Ninth Judicial District for the year 1897.

In Witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court this 13th day of October A. D. 1896.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN, Clerk.

[Seal]

Legal Notice.

Jonathan J. Karl, Plaintiff, vs Thore Foss, Bertha Foss and the Massillon Loan and Building Company, Defendants.

Thore Foss, residing in Pensacola, Florida and Bertha Foss, residing in Pensacola, Florida will take notice that on the 13th day of October, 1896, Jonathan J. Karl filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County, Ohio in case No. 11767 against the above named parties praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Thore Foss and Bertha Foss to Plaintiff on Lot 1951 in McLain & Russell's Addition to the city of Massillon, Stark County, Ohio, given to secure a debt on which $50.00 is now due and $350.00 not yet due, together with interest from May 24th, 1895, and equitable relief.

Said parties are required to answer on or before the 5th day of December 1896, or judgment may be taken against them.

JONATHAN J. KARL.

Orlando C Volkmor, Attorney.

Election Proclamation!

Notice is hereby given to the qualified electors of Stark County, Ohio, that they meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, wards and precincts, on

Tuesday, November 3d, 1896

Then and there elect, by ballot, according to the constitution and laws of Ohio, the following National, State, Congressional, Judicial and County officers:

Twenty-three Presidential Electors.
One person for Secretary of State.
One " for Dairy and Food Commissioner.
One person for Judge of the Supreme Court
One person for Member of Board of Public Works.
One person for Congress, 18th District.
One person for Representative to fill unexpired term of Thomas Austin, resigned.
One person for Circuit Judge, for the 5th Judicial District.
One person for Judge Common Pleas Court (Long Term)
One person for Judge Common Pleas Court (Short Term.)
One person for Probate Judge.
One person for Prosecuting Attorney.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Infirmary Director.
One person for Coroner.

Given under my hand at the City of Canton, this 10th day of October, A. D. 1896.

HIRAM DOLL,
Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio.

Legal Notice.

August Pahlau, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Pahlau, et al, Defendants.

Henry Pahlau, whose residence is unknown, will take notice that on September 24th, 1896, August Pahlau filed his petition in common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, in case No. 11,695, against above party and others, praying for the foreclosure of a mortgage made by Henry Pahlau to plaintiff on 20-100 of an acre of land in northwest quarter of fractional section 30, township 11, range 9, Stark county, Ohio, also known as lots 3, 4, 12 and 15 of Millport, given to secure a debt on which a balance of $200 is due, with interest from September 8, 1894. Also equitable relief and protection on mortgage not yet due on same premises for $500, with interest from April 26, 1893.

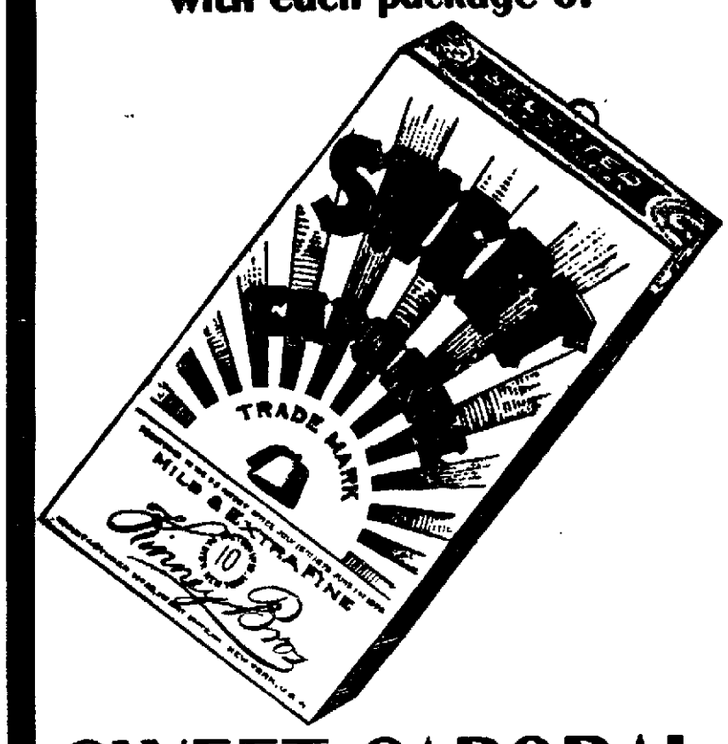
Said party is required to answer on or before the 28th day of November, 1896, or judgment may be taken against him.

AUGUST PAHLAU.

ORLANDO C. VOLKMOR, Attorney.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE

A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS

WITHOUT COST.

DR. JOHN TRIPP'S

BLOOD PURIFIER

Is not a mild blood medicine like Sarsaparilla, but is a Blood Purifier for the cure of

Blood Poison, Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Running Sores, Pronounced Cases of Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Trouble.

Hereditary, and cases of years standing are positively cured in from one to two courses.

T. H. GOODSELL, Rooms 9 and 10, 106 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla prove its unequalled merit.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with will annexed, of the estate of Henry Rohr, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 30th day of Sept. 1896.

WILLIAM ROHR,
Administrator, with will annexed.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH (7) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1896, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,

upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Being the east half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen (14), Township eleven (11), Range ten (10), containing fifty-five (55) acres of land, excepting from said fifty-five (55) acres, two (2) and one hundred and twenty-one hundred and sixtieths (120-160) acres of land off of the same sold to The Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company by deed bearing date Nov. 7th, 1874, made by Christian Kaylor, as guardian for Daniel Kaylor, to said Railway Company, received for record August 24, 1877, and recorded August 27, 1877, on the Stark County records, and also excepting a certain strip of land heretofore sold to the Connoton Valley Railway Company for a description of which land see the records of Stark county vol. 133, pages 258 and 259. Appraised at two thousand five hundred dollars (2,500). Terms of sale: One-half cash, one-half in one year, deferred payment to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

ZACHARIAH KAYLOR,
Administrator of the estate of Daniel Kaylor, deceased.
WILSON & DAY,
Attorneys.
Oct. 6th 1896.

Times For Holding Circuit Court A. D. '97.

State of Ohio, Fifth Judicial Circuit.

It is ordered that the terms of the Circuit Court of the several counties in said circuit for the year 1897, be fixed as follows, to wit:

Fairfield county on the 5th day of January and the 7th day of September.

Richland county on the 12th day of January and the 14th day of September.

Wayne county on the 2d day of February and the 22d of September.

Stark county on the 9th day of February and the 28th day of September.

Knox county on the 2d day of March and the 5th day of October.

Licking county on the 9th day of March and the 12th day of October.

Muskingum county on the 30th day of March and the 19th day of October.

Morgan county on the 6th day of April and the 23rd day of November.

Coshocton county on the 13th day of April and the 3d of November.

Ashland county on the 20th day of April and the 9th day of November.

Holmes county on the 7th day of April and the 16th day of November.

Tuscarawas county on the 4th day of May and the 30th day of November.

Perry county on the 11th day of May and the 26th day of October.

Morrow county on the 18th day of May and the 7th day of December.

Deleware county on the 25th day of May and the 14th day of December.

Said terms begin at 9 o'clock a. m., September 15th, 1896.

JULIUS C. POMERENE,
JOHN J. ADAMS,
CHARLES H. KIBLER,
Judges.

State of Ohio, Fifth Judicial Circuit, Stark County } ss.

I, Thomas W. Casselman, Clerk of Circuit Court, Fifth Judicial District, within said County of Stark, certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the written order fixing the time of the commencement of each term of the Circuit Court in each County in said Fifth Judicial Circuit for the year 1897.

THOMAS W. CASSELMAN, Clerk.

TAXES FOR 1896.

Notice to Tax-Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the Tax payers of Stark County that the rates of Taxation for the year 1896 are correctly stated in the following Tables, showing the amount of Tax levied on each dollar of valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said County, for the year of 1896:

TOWNSHIPS.	STATE. Mills	STATE. 10ths	COUNTY. Mills	COUNTY. 10ths	ROAD Mills	ROAD 10ths	TOWNSHIP. Mills	TOWNSHIP. 10ths	SCHOOL Mills	SCHOOL 10ths	SUNDRY SPECIAL. Mills	SUNDRY SPECIAL. 10ths	POOR Mills	POOR 10ths	DEC. RATE. Mills	DEC. RATE. 10ths	JUNE RATE. Mills	JUNE RATE. 10ths	TOTAL Mills	TOTAL 10ths
Bethlehem	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	5	4	8	...	.....	.....	2	8	5	7		15	5
Canton	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2		.....	2	3	4	.....	2	.....	6	8	4½	6	4½	14	9
Jackson	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	.....	5	.....	4	3	9	.....	4	.....	.....	7	½	6	5½	13	6
Lake	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	6	8	14	3
Lawrence	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	8	.....	4	5	5	.....	2	.....	.....	9	1	7	3	16	4
Lexington	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2		.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9½	5	9½	15	9
Marlboro	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	6	.....	3	2	9	.....	1	.....	.....	7	6½	.....	½	13	7
Nimishillen	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	3	.....	3	2	6	.....	2	.....	.....	7	1	5	8	12	9
Osnaburg	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	5	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	6		13	5
Paris	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	.....	9	.....	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	4	6	7½	5	8½	12	6
Perry	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2		.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	5	5		12	
Pike	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6½	6	4½	14	1
Plain	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	4	8	12	2
Sandy	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	1	.....	4	2	8	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7½	5	6½	13	4
Sugarcreek	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1		.....	4	4		.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4½	5	4½	13	9
Tuscarawas	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	2	5	.....	5	6	8	.....	1	.....	.....	10	4½	7	9½	18	4
Washington	2	8 2-5	5	6 3-5	1	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7½	6	3½	14	8

CORPORATION AND SPECIAL SCHOOL.	State and County Mills	State and County 10ths	ROAD Mills	ROAD 10ths	TOWNSHIP. Mills	TOWNSHIP. 10ths	CORPORATION Mills	CORPORATION 10ths	SCHOOL Mills	SCHOOL 10ths	POOR RATE Mills	POOR RATE 10ths	DEC. RATE Mills	DEC. RATE 10ths	JUNE RATE Mills	JUNE RATE 10ths	TOTAL Mills	TOTAL 10ths
Alliance	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	13	4	13	4	26	8
Beach City	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	2	5	12	.....	.....	.....	11	7	11	7	23	4
Canton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	12	.....	8	.....	.....	6	14	6½	14	6½	29	5
Canal Fulton	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	12	.....	.....	.....	12	4½	12	4½	24	9
Clinton	8	5	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	8	3½	6	3½	14	7
Greentown	8	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	1½	9	9½	21	1
Hostetter	8	5	....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4	6	6	5	7	12	3
Limaville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8	4½	8	4½	16	9
Louisville	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	9	11	9	23	8
Magnolia	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	6	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	7½	15	5
Marlboro	8	5	1	6	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9	7	8	1	17	8
Massillon	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	12	9	7	.....	.....	.....	14	3½	14	3½	28	7
Minerva	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	5	.....	.....	4	10	3½	10	3½	20	7
Mt. Union, Washington Tp	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12	8½	12	8½	25	7
Mapleton	8	5	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	6	5	1	11	7
Navarre	8	5	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	5	5	.....	2	9	3½	9	3½	18	7
New Berlin	8	5	2	6	.....	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	11	5½	8	9½	20	5
New Franklin	8	5	.....	9	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	7	5	6	6	14	1
Osnaburg	8	5	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	8½	9	8½	19	7
Uniontown	8	5	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	10	5	.....	.....	10	9	9	7	20	6
Waynesburg	8	5	...	5	.....	4	1	5	4	.....	.....	1	7	7½	7	2½	15	
Wilmot	8	5	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	5	.....	.....	9	2	9	2	18	4
West Brookfield	8	5	2	5	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	5½	7	1½	16	6

STATE RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Ohio University	.....	1 2-5
General Revenue	1	4
Start Common School	1	
Sinking Fund	.....	3
Total	2	8 2-5

COUNTY RATE.	RATE Mills	RATE 10ths
Work House	.....	5
County	1	6
Bridge	1	1
Children's Home	.....	3 1-10
Poor	.....	3
Soldiers' Relief	.....	2½
Indebtedness	1	
Building	.....	5
Election	.....	3
Total	5	6 3-5

The Treasurer's office will be open between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4 p. m from the 1st day of October to the 20th of December, 1896, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1897, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged on the Tax Duplicate for the year 1896.

The law declares that "each person" charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlement, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the tax-payers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following Section of the Revised Statutes;

SECTION 1094. "When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of the County Treasurer is not paid before the 20th day of December next, after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the County Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together WITH THE PENALTY OF FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than real estate, has not been paid on the 20th of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this Section.

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and section, and number of Lot. Send stamp for answer.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax-payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes, and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

To insure prompt answer, all inquiries made by letter regarding taxes should be forwarded prior to December 10th and June 10th.

JACOB GEIB, TREASURER OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO.

Treasurer's Office, Canton, Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1896.

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